

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Showers. Temp. 24-25 (75-81). Tomorrow: changeable. Yesterday's temp. 27-28 (81-83). LONDON: Changeable. Temp. 20-24 (68-71). Tomorrow: showers. Yesterday's temp. 21-24 (70-73). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 28-30 (84-86). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 28-30 (84-86). Yesterday's temp. 28-29 (84-86). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL  
IN SIGHT: THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

# Herald Tribune

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## Reservists Called in Israel Test Code Alert Used For First Time

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Israel today called up tens of thousands of army reservists to brief active duty in an exercise officers said was designed to test mobilization procedures in case of another war.

The drill, planned for weeks, was signaled by a series of code words broadcast in Hebrew over the national radio at 0800 GMT.

The code mobilized thousands of reservists throughout the country. Many reached their bases by public transport buses and taxis commanded by the army as it has done in wartime. Other reservists hitchhiked, finding rides easy from a public alerted beforehand to cooperate.

Army uniforms were not required and most reservists wore civilian clothes.

### Strict Censorship

The army clamped strict censorship on all dispatches on the exercise, requiring newsmen to submit all stories to the censor for screening.

"We are having this exercise because we believe it is of vital interest for us to experiment, to exercise and really learn all the necessary lessons about our mobilization," a high-ranking army officer said at a briefing two days before the call-up.

"We do not want in any way to bring any additional tension into the area by this exercise," the officer said. "That is why we have been telling the public that this is an exercise and it will not be for more than 24 hours and that it will include no more than a small part of our reserve."

The officer said he realized that the Arabs were suspicious of Israeli intentions in holding such an exercise.

### Cites Arab Fears

"They [the Arabs] are very suspicious that whatever we're doing, whatever we're saying, might just be a cover-up for a military operation," the officer said.

He said the strict censorship was necessary to prevent the Arabs from learning details of Israel's mobilization procedures.

In order to prevent any misunderstandings about the practice nature of the mobilization, foreign embassies and the UN Military Command were informed of its timing before the first call-up, an army spokesman said.

The operation disrupted normal bus and taxi service in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Police helicopters buzzed over the cities helping to direct policemen keeping the traffic moving toward mobilization centers.

"Let's hope we won't have a real mobilization, but we do have to be ready, don't we?" a tanned reservist wearing shorts and sandals said before stepping onto a bus taking him toward his base.

### Back for Dinner

The command said most individual reservists would be involved in the call-up for only a few hours and would be able to return home in time for dinner. Many were back home by 3 p.m., having enjoyed an early day off from their civilian jobs.

"I went home, ate, took my army certificate, reported to my unit and, in 15 minutes, I was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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to fight inflation, but please don't enter into deflation policy, because you might incur too much unemployment, too much deflation in the world economy . . ."

Mr. Schmidt was particularly concerned that the United States avoid harsh action without adequate consultation with other countries whose economies would be affected by American policies and he indirectly criticized former Secretary of the Treasury John Connally for doing so in the past.

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## Airlines Ask Fare Increase On N. Atlantic

Hike Averaging 10%  
Is Expected to Clear

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Aug. 25 (NYT).—A new package of fares proposed to take effect on Nov. 1 would increase the cost of travel over the North Atlantic on scheduled airlines by an average of about 10 per cent.

The International Air Transport Association said that the increases, to meet rising fuel and other costs, would range from about 7 per cent for first class to up to 20 per cent for the cheaper excursion fares. But a trade organization grouping of 111 airlines said a new type of discount plan that is to be introduced will give travelers a new low-cost fare providing tickets are purchased 60 days in advance.

The new rate structure, which would remain in effect until March 31, 1976, is subject to government approval. Acceptance is considered a virtual certainty. It was put together by the airlines flying the North Atlantic at a meeting at the Swiss resort of Montreux.

The new increase request follows three hikes totaling 18 per cent earlier this year to help offset rising fuel costs.

The new discount ticket, known as the advance purchase excursion fare, for stays abroad of at least 22 days and not more than 45, will be the cheapest offered individual travelers by the airlines. It was set after negotiations with North Atlantic charter operators, on the assumption that it would not exceed the minimum charter fare for individual travelers by more than \$40 to \$80, depending on the season.

However, the charter operators have to reach final agreement on their own fare structure at a meeting next month.

IATA said that, under the proposed airline rate structure, the increases over current prices for standard economy class would be 9 per cent in winter, 4.5 per cent during the medium or shoulder season, and 5.5 per cent in the peak travel period.

This would put the New York-London economy-class round-trip ticket at \$584 in the winter months, \$626 during the shoulder period, and \$764 in the high season, according to IATA. The present high-season fare is \$738.

Airlines will be announcing the new fares in their national currencies, an IATA spokesman said. But he added that an indication of the new prices for the standard 22-to-45-day excursion rates would be the New York-London fare of \$374 in winter, \$403 for the shoulder season and \$408 for the summer period. This fare was \$331 last summer and is currently \$433.

The new advance-payment fare, with purchasers being 25 per cent of ticket costs if they cancel, is fixed for the New York-London round trip at \$313 in the winter, \$335 for the shoulder period and \$425 in the summer.

## 40 Firemen Do A Slow Burn, Hold Fire Sale

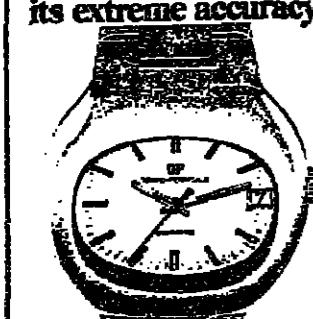
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25 (AP).—The 40 firemen of suburban Monterey Park have put themselves up for sale.

Angered because negotiations for a new contract with the city have bogged down over the issue of pensions for the widows and orphans of firemen, the Monterey Park Firefighters Association placed the following want ad in the magazine, Western City:

"Entire department available complete with designated ranks, uniforms, personal items, etc."

A Monterey Park official said: "If I were a manager of another city, I wouldn't want to hire 40 disgruntled firemen as my fire department."

## The GP Quartz Reliability to match its extreme accuracy



The Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch brings you remarkable accuracy: one minute a year. Just as remarkable is its reliability, amply demonstrated by the full series of endurance tests that the GP Quartz passed with success at Switzerland's Neuchâtel Observatory.

**GIRARD-PERREGAUX**  
QUARTZ  
Girard-Perregaux SA  
2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds  
Switzerland



ISRAELI DEFENSE EXERCISE—A woman soldier registering one of the tens of thousands of Israeli Army reservists called up in a 24-hour mobilization test and exercise.

## Schmidt Warns Ford to Go Easy on Deflating Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

feel the full force of this explosion.

This aggravated the balance-of-payments deficits of countries that were in deficit and put into deficit some countries that had previously been in balance. The result is that some nations are getting to the point where they cannot pay their bills and are naturally cutting imports and affecting the balance of the exporting countries.

While West Germany's unemployment rate is only 2.2 per cent as compared with 5.8 per cent in the United States, Mr. Schmidt noted that the U.S. economy is five times as large as West Germany's and that exports amounted to only about 5 per cent of the U.S. gross national product, whereas exports counted for almost a quarter of West Germany's GNP.

The Chancellor emphasized that he was for a faster unification of Europe, but said Europe now lacked the outside threat and the dynamic leadership that tended to produce common action.

"We are living in an era of détente," he said, "and it's really détente. It is a much less dangerous world than it was at the time of the Cuban missile crisis and the Berlin crisis. We have had enough of it. The menace has gone, at least it has shrunk."

But he added that nations had not yet learned to live in this new and complicated world, part-nationalistic and increasingly independent.

### Euromarket Volume

For example, he noted that the Euromarket now has a volume of roughly \$300 billion. "At the end of this year," he said, "the volume of the Euromarket may be as big as the whole GNP of Ger-

many. That is an enormous volume of liquidity and it increases every quarter by roughly speaking, \$10 billion from the oil-surplus countries. We don't have a banking, an international banking system which is beyond doubt in its ability to handle this."

He noted that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board does not have control over the dollar, dealings of banks in London and the West German government does not have control of its federal bank's dealings in London or in Luxembourg. But he did not say what should be done about all this.

Except, he insisted, that more and more daily consultation was essential, if the world situation was not going to get even worse than it is now.

West Germany, he concluded, is proud of its anti-inflation record, the best of any of the industrial countries, but "one country alone, even if it is a big country like Germany, cannot stem the tide. That is impossible..."

"It is hard to achieve anything fundamental without the cooperation of the United States of America... Anything you do or don't do has the greatest impact, especially because you are much more independent from the movements of the world market."

In Damascus, the national radio said the Israeli move was part of preparations to launch a "new aggression" against the Arabs.

The panel's first move—at the insistence of the second group—was to soft-pedal the allusion of the draft plan's preamble to population problems.

The original preamble said: "The World Population Conference, having considered the present and prospective world population situation and its relationship with economic development and the improvement of the quality of life, decides on the following world population plan of action."

This was revised to read: "The World Population Conference, having due regard to human aspirations for a better quality of life and rapid socio-economic development, taking into consideration the interrelationship of population situations and socio-economic development, decides on the following world population plan of action as a policy instrument within the broader context of the internationally adopted strategies for national and international progress."

Three hours of discussion among about 80 participants in the working group produced seven amendments, most of them in the same vein to the first three of the 93 items in the draft plan.

Five of the amendments were proposed by the eight-nation bloc headed by Argentina and India, and two by the Soviet-led bloc.

Only one required a formal vote, and it resulted in 21 for, 20 against and 12 abstaining. The decision involved changing the words "can constitute serious barriers" to "can at certain stages of development create additional difficulties."

With these changes completed, the working group still had 90 items to consider. The complete document is to be submitted to the conference's main session on Wednesday, two days before adjournment. The conference, which was convoked by the UN, began last Monday.

As the conference ended its first week, there was widespread agreement here that because there is such a diversity of views on what constitutes population problems—let alone what can or should be done about them—the final document would probably be more a synthesis of opinions than a blueprint of action.

### Troop Pullout Begins

LISBON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Portugal has started bringing home 10,000 troops from Guinea-Bissau, a Portuguese radio station said tonight.

The radio station said the operation began on Friday.

More than 20,000 Portuguese troops are estimated to be in

Buenos Aires.

In suburban Buenos Aires, police said that they freed a six-year-old kidnapped businessman, Juhu Cabot, after a shootout in which one abductor was killed and two were captured. A policeman was wounded.

He said that by the middle of next year France's payments deficit would be cut to about \$200 million a month. It would be wiped out by the end of 1975 and price rises would be down to 20 per cent, he said.

He also said he did not believe there would be widespread business failures here this autumn despite predictions by industrialists and owners of small businesses.

Guerrilla gunmen fired at the provincial government house at Cordoba, 460 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, in an early morning raid. A bomb damaged the home of a judicial official there and destroyed two automobiles, police said.

Pistols burned three cars in La Plata, 60 miles south of Buenos Aires, before police broke up a riot commemorating the Aug. 22, 1872, slaying of 16 captured guerrillas at a naval base in the southern part of the country.

## Bombs Found in Mail From Ulster to U.K.

BELFAST, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Police said today that they have intercepted two letter bombs destined for Brinain and his associates the mail in the headquarters of Kurdish leader Muham Mustafa Barzani, who began fighting again last March, in the northern village of Rania.

Mr. Barzani's Kurdish Democratic party seeks autonomy within Iraq. He has led several civil wars against the government in the last 30 years. He has challenged the government's attempt to impose autonomy on its own terms in the oil-rich north.

A spokesman said that the two bombs were "large enough to cause severe injury or death" and had been found in book-size packages at the main post office in Londonderry.

It announced that five prominent Ethiopians—including Prince

## 2 Blocs Chip At Policy on Population

### Disagree on Growth As Threat, Benefit

By Gladwin Hill

BUCHAREST, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The divergence in opinions on whether population growth is an asset or a grave problem was underlined anew here last week as the UN World Population Conference began work on a "plan of action."

After several days of general debate by delegates of 135 nations, a working group on Thursday embarked on the first changes in the draft plan. The tendency was to depict population as an economic asset and to put economic development ahead of fertility control.

This reflected the views of many developing countries and ran counter to those of the advanced nations. In the main, the advanced countries are afraid that global overpopulation, centering in the developing countries, will overtax food and other resources and widen conditions of life among the underdeveloped majority of the earth's nearly four billion people.

As formulated at meetings held in advance of the conference, the plan had as its main recommendation that the countries of the world should try to slow the present formidable growth rate of 2 per cent a year. This rate currently means the addition of 70 million people a year to the world's population.

### To Cut Growth Rate

The plan urged the scaling down of the growth rate to 1.7 per cent by means ranging from family planning to tax policies.

As the working group began making changes in the draft plan here, two blocs developed—one consisting of the Soviet Union, Poland, the Ukraine, Mongolia, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Byelorussia and Bulgaria. The other comprised Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Italy, Lesotho, Liberia and Yugoslavia.

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Herds of sheep in the Mesiros Plain, a major source of farm income, are reportedly dying for lack of water in some sectors of the Turkish-occupied zone. There are virtually no vegetables and fruit in marketplaces.

It has been announced here that the first military stage of operations on Cyprus cost Turkey about \$300 million.

"It is going to take about that much to get the economy in the Turkish autonomous region on its feet," a Finance Ministry expert said. Turkey's minister of finance and minister of agriculture are planning to visit the occupied areas to determine more fully the needs of the Turkish Cypriot administration on the island.

Mr. Sadat, who was addressing a gathering of Arab political and intellectual leaders in Alexandria, indicated that the Soviet Union had suspended its weapons shipments to Egypt and that Cairo has turned to other countries for supplies.

Egypt will not unilaterally end the state of war and there can be no partial solution, he said. "The partial solution exists only in the minds of those who are sick and who seek to outwit us."

Mr. Sadat said the Geneva conference will either produce an honorable peace settlement or we will revise our calculations and start our battle anew."

Prince Asrate was described as owing about \$40,000 for one scandal—defrauding the state out of land and money while governor of the northern province of Eritrea.

While the military committee made no mention of the Halle Selassie Foundation, which administers most of the Emperor's enormous holdings in land and property, it now appears likely that it will eventually be nationalized as well. This would leave the Emperor with only the money given to him by the government for his state and personal expenses.

Asked about Russian military supplies to Syria and Egypt, Mr. Sadat said: "Syria does not face any difficulties. As to Egypt, I have taken a decision to diversify the sources of weapons and this decision has been implemented."

However, there are other problems to be solved in making the bomb, because "a project of this nature involves rather ample questions, including the diplomatic field."

Scientist Says Brazil  
Has A-Bomb Capacity

SIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The scientific director of Brazil's Center of Physical Research, Alfredo Marques, says, "Brazil already has the necessary conditions for building its first atomic bomb."

However, there are other problems to be solved in making the bomb, because "a project of this nature involves rather ample questions, including the diplomatic field."

The company that Steinbrenner heads and pleaded guilty to two violations of the campaign contributions laws. The plea was entered Friday in U.S. District Court in Cleveland before Judge Leroy Canta Jr.

Steinbrenner, the first corporate



Swedish soldiers of the UN peace-keeping force wheeling supplies for their unit past a Turkish guard in Famagusta, Turkey, trying to east UN forces from the city.

## Turks Planning to Restore Economy in Northern Cyprus

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The Turkish government is organizing a major relief and development program for the Turkish-occupied sector of Cyprus, where economic life has been seriously disrupted by the war on the island.

"It's one thing to take a part of the island, but it's something else to bring it back to life," said an adviser to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. He returned from a four-day visit to the island recently and delivered a report to a cabinet meeting.

In the Turkish-occupied sector, the relationship has been broken by the war, and a new relationship between the Turkish Cypriot farmers and their Greek neighbors has not yet been established.

Important economic activities in the occupied sector that had been paralyzed, either because of lack of transport or the flight of Greek owners and workers from the occupied area.</

**Rebozo's Persuasion Warns****Boared Durbin Bill Creating Unit to Monitor Wages, Prices**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—By his own account, Charles E. H. Rebozo, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Small Business, signed into law yesterday a bill establishing a unit of the United States to monitor wages and prices.

Mr. Rebozo said that he was surprised at the signing of the bill, which was signed into law at nearly seven o'clock this morning. Mr. Ford, who had signed the bill into law just before Mr. Nixon left office in 1969, made no formal remarks at the signing.

Mr. Ford, in his office at the White House, told reporters that he had been asked by Mr. Rebozo to be called the "father of Wage and Price Control," and that he must not be expected to provide "an instant answer" to the "immediate panacea" to the inflation besetting the nation.

A M. He also said that the creation of the council was not to be regarded as a step preliminary to establishing another mandatory price and wage controls.

The function of the council, Mr. Ford said, was simply to give "guidance in very broad terms to management and labor so they don't take advantage of a free economy in this critical situation."

**Disruptions, Troubles**

Mr. Ford had already taken a position against mandatory price-and-wage controls, and in reiterating it, said that "we have learned from experience that, in

**Ford in Rough Even Before He Tees Off**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—President Ford went off to play 18 holes of golf today, but he forgot his golf clubs.

The President arrived at Burning Tree Country Club in suburban Bethesda, Md., for 18 holes with a foursome.

About 10 minutes later, a White House aide arrived. A presidential aide disclosed it was carrying Mr. Ford's golf clubs, left behind at the White House when the President departed for the golf course.

**Sihanouk Asks Ford to End Aid to Phnom Penh Regime**

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the exiled leader of the insurgent forces in Cambodia, called on President Ford yesterday to end American aid to the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh, a move that he said would bring about peace in Cambodia quickly.

Prince Sihanouk said that Mr. Ford was not bound by the obligation of former President Nixon and thus was in a position to end the war by cutting off U.S. aid, which he said would bring about the collapse of the Lon Nol government.

Prince Sihanouk made his remarks as he prepared to return to his exile headquarters in Peking. He has been in Bucharest for the last four days to participate in ceremonies commemorating Romania's 30th anniversary of freedom from Nazi rule.

President Nixon was in a position to remove American intervention from the Vietnam war, because he did not start that war," the prince said. "That war began because of actions by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. But Nixon himself started the Cambodian war, so he was bound to continue it."

**Ford Free**

President Ford is free from those old obligations and can now bring peace to my country."

All of Prince Sihanouk's family was recently permitted by the Phnom Penh government to leave the country to take up residence in Peking. Several of Prince Sihanouk's children and a number of grandchildren, as well as the queen mother, had remained in Phnom Penh after his ouster in 1970.

At times they were under arrest but, finally, because of American intercession, they were allowed to leave. Two of Prince Sihanouk's children, five grandchildren and his wife Princess Monique accompanied him to Bucharest.

The prince predicted military victory for the insurgent forces "in one or two years," but said that peace may be achieved before then without military victory.

"Already 82 governments recognize the government of the Khmer Rouge, my government," the prince said. "Last year, we came within two votes of being seated in the United Nations, and this year I think we have an 80 per cent chance of winning a seat."

**Critical Level**

"If that happens, with our government universally recognized as the legitimate government of Cambodia, will it be possible for the American Congress and people to go on spending more than \$100 million a year to support the Lon Nol puppets?"

Your next budget will be approved next year. I believe your budget is run from one July to the next—we keep very strict track of events in your country—and we can only hope that in next July's budget there will be no more money from American taxpayers to kill Cambodians."

Prince Sihanouk said that he had decided to renounce Cam-



BEAR BARREL POLKA—Frankie, a 15-year-old polar bear at the Denver zoo, frolicking in his swimming pool with his newest toy—an aluminum beer keg.

**Saigon, Feeling Aid Pinch, Shuts Down Some Outposts**

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—In a shift in policy, South Vietnam has for several months been abandoning military outposts throughout the country that it no longer has the resources to defend.

The shift is being forced by diminishing U.S. military aid, observers say. For the first time in the war Saigon is following a policy of drawing its forces back to stronger, interior lines of defense throughout the country.

Before, Saigon followed an aggressive defense policy, interdicting Communist supply routes, pre-empting attacks when possible and setting up outposts deep in contested and Communist-controlled areas.

"Now we're drawing back," an official said privately. "We have no choice. Remote outposts are being closed down to save the large amounts of fuel and ammunition that it takes to keep them going."

In addition, the official said, outposts strung along highways are being consolidated and those in relatively secure areas are being closed down when it is judged that they are not essential.

Reliable sources say there are six North Vietnamese combat divisions in reserve in North Vietnam, one of them stationed just above the Demilitarized Zone and capable of being fully committed to action within two days.

The five other divisions could be in action in the South within a period ranging from several days to several weeks, the source said.

**New Tactics**

But if the aid cutbacks are forcing Saigon to close down outposts, they are also forcing government forces to adopt some effective new tactics, observers say.

When Communist troops occupied a hilltop position north of Da Nang recently, for example, government forces did not pound the hill with artillery and air strikes.

Instead, they surrounded the hill, cutting off all supplies to the Communists, and waited. While they waited, they probed constantly with small infantry actions. After two weeks, the defenders were out of ammunition and the government took the hill.

Aside from outposts the government has abandoned, Vietnamese military sources say the Communists have overrun and captured 150 platoon-sized, eight battalion-sized and two regiment-sized outposts since the beginning of the conflict.

The strongest public indication of this was the recent finding of the Senate Foreign Relations

**Critical Level**

Figures are not available officially, but sources said 120 of approximately 3,000 government outposts in the Mekong Delta have been shut down recently and there are tentative plans to close 300 more.

The Delta appears to be the only place where the closing is going on in a systematic fashion. Outposts are being shut down elsewhere in the country as the military situation dictates or permits.

A policy of aggressive defense was in effect when U.S. troops were in Vietnam. Even after the cease-fire agreement went into effect 19 months ago, Saigon had a seemingly limitless supply of ammunition and equipment with which to carry on that strategy.

Operations were conducted through Communist base areas and even across the Cambodian border. Government forces set up many outposts to monitor Communist activities in contested and enemy-controlled areas, and these outposts also directed interdiction and harassment efforts.

**Critical Level**

Large quantities of ammunition were used, especially for artillery. Now, Vietnamese and U.S. officials say the amount of ammunition available to the South Vietnamese has dropped steadily to critical levels.

The outposts are the result of action by the U.S. Congress to limit military and economic aid to Saigon. Officials say that the Communists have a freer hand in continuing their logistics buildup deep in the South and of planning and carrying out attacks without interference.

"We'll just tighten up our defenses and pray that we can deal with the crunch when it comes," an official said.

No one is sure when a Communist general offensive might be launched. The level of fighting now is the highest since the cease-fire.

**Dry Season**

Some officials believe that the high level of fighting will continue through November, when the dry season will begin and then possibly turn into a general reported today.

**Angkor Wat Area Retaken**

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 25 (AP)—Government forces in a new operation around the temple ruins of Angkor Wat recaptured three important monuments in the area, the military command reported today.

**End of Hostility Seen****Conciliatory Signals Flashing Between Washington, Havana**

By Laurence Stern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Quiet but significant initiatives are under way toward ending the 13 years of hostile relations between the United States and Cuba.

Conciliatory signals are being flashed between Washington and Havana through a variety of intermediaries. Although these probes have been unofficial in nature, they are being monitored and evaluated at the highest levels in both capitals.

The next development in what Latin American specialists here regard as a fast-moving although low-keyed process is expected to be a call for normalization of relations between the two countries by the prestigious Commission on U.S.-Latin American Relations.

The panel is composed of prominent businessmen, financiers, publishers and academic figures, some of whom have held high governmental posts in Latin American affairs. It is headed by Sol Linowitz, former Xerox Corp. board chairman who served as the Johnson administration's ambassador to the Organization of American States.

**Impact Seen**

Within the next few months the panel is expected to produce a broad review of U.S. relations with Latin America that is bound to have considerable impact on the Ford administration.

It is conceded openly by U.S. officials and guardedly by the Cubans that since 1968 Havana has abandoned its efforts to export its revolution and, instead, sought to play the role of a showcase socialist state, depending heavily on the Soviet Union for its economic survival as a result of the hemispheric trade embargo against it.

Mr. Holt also emphasized in his report that "Cuban support of revolution or insurgency movements elsewhere in Latin America has been at a minimum—one might say a trivial level for years in other than an ideological sense."

In 1971, Premier Castro proclaimed in a visit to Chile that there is "more than one road" to economic development and that each country must find its own road. Since Cuba abandoned the course of external revolutionary insurgency, as symbolized by the late Ernesto (Che) Guevara, relations have progressively warmed between Havana and many of its Latin American neighbors.

Regional experts consider that today there are excellent prospects that Venezuela and Colombia will soon join the ranks of countries in the hemisphere that have restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba. The most recent was Panama, which re-established relations on Tuesday.

It is expected that by the end of the year there may be only a handful of holdouts, such as Bolivia, Chile, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

**Paris Marks Anniversary Of Liberation**

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Thirty years ago today, church bells pealed across wartime Paris and an aide to the beleaguered German commander, Gen. Dietrich von Choltitz, asked why.

"They are ringing for us, my friend," the general replied.

With a new President in the White House, the flexibility of the U.S. government is now thought to be much higher, and Mr. Kissinger's hand considerably freer.

Mr. Castro, for his part, has expressed admiration in recent interviews for Mr. Kissinger's ability and diplomatic objectives. High-ranking Cuban officials recently told their American visitors that Mr. Kissinger's sympathetic attitude toward conciliation between the two countries has been relayed to them through second-party, official channels such as Mexican Foreign Minister Emilio Ruiz Esparza.

The consensus of their reporting is that Premier Castro has substantially lowered the temperature of his rhetoric toward the United States and softened the public terms on which the Caribbean cold war might be ended.

The strongest public indication of this was the recent finding of the Senate Foreign Relations

**Critical Level**

With a new President in the White House, the flexibility of the U.S. government is now thought to be much higher, and Mr. Kissinger's hand considerably freer.

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Fireworks burst over the Eiffel Tower and Notre Dame Cathedral, fireboats mounted an aquatic display on the Seine and a generation not then born watched sound and light displays recalling the climactic events of Aug. 25, 1944.

On the dawn of that day, a reconnaissance party from French Gen. Philippe Leclerc's 2d Armored Division already was in the city. Then the main body of his forces rumbled into the city and, at 30 minutes after noon, for the first time in four years, the blue, white and red French flag was raised again on the Eiffel Tower.

At 2 p.m. the French Tricolor fluttered from the Arch of Triumph.

At 3:30 p.m. Gen. von Choltitz signed a document surrendering his forces to Gen. Leclerc.

At 4:30 p.m. Gen. Charles de Gaulle re-entered the city and proclaimed: "Paris, outraged, Paris broken, Paris martyred, but Paris freed. But freed by itself, by its own people..."

"Is Paris burning?" Hitler screamed in his Prussian bunker when he heard of the entry into this city of Gen. Leclerc's troops and those of the American Army's 4th Division under Maj. Gen. Raymond Barton.

Plans had been laid to put tons of dynamite in the crypt of Notre Dame and underneath the Louvre, the Opera House, the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe and other landmarks.

Engineers were ordered to wire buildings for dynamiting.

Gen. von Choltitz said he received nine orders to set Paris ablaze.

His last act as a long-serving officer of the German Army was to refuse.

**U.S. Civilian to Be Freed**

VIENTIANE, Aug. 25 (UPI)—A senior official of the Communist Pathet Lao has confirmed that Emmet Kay, a civilian pilot who is the best known American prisoner in Indochina, will be released on Sept. 12 when other prisoners of war are exchanged in Laos.

A Pathet Lao spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Kay, 47, of Honolulu would be released "as a humanitarian and goodwill gesture."

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Page 4—Monday, August 26, 1974 \*

## The Inflation Enigma

Signed the bill which he requested for the recreation of an agency to monitor wages and prices. President Ford warned that "it would not provide an instant answer or an immediate panacea" for inflation. It is doubtful that the warning was needed; more voices have been raised to question the ability to "jawbone" the nation into economic stability than to hail it as anything more than a kind of Greek chorus, explaining the drama rather than affecting it. Like the chorus, it has an important part to play—but not a decisive one.

But if Mr. Ford is criticized for the limited approach toward the unusual slippage that is baffling much of the world, he is also receiving warnings against moving too fast or too far in fighting the phenomenon. And these warnings do not come only from the classic economists who decry any government interference with the—to them—immutable laws of supply and demand. He has also been warned, through Mr. James Reston and The New York Times, by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany against "a strong deflationary economic policy" which would not only increase American unemployment but have serious repercussions around the world.

In other words, President Ford faces not only the dilemma of deciding just how much anti-inflationary action to take in respect to the American problem of inflation, but

also how this action will affect nations which are America's allies and trading partners. Mr. Schmidt cited the confusions of three years ago (when the United States abruptly cut the dollar loose from gold) and the nationalist policies which other countries are adopting. He might have drawn a starker parallel—the great Depression, when so many nations, including the United States, were tempted to try economic autarky and created economic anarchy.

In Bonn, which has had experience with the difficulties of close economic cooperation among the geographically and historically related countries of Europe, there is no suggestion of any sudden creation of a global economic body to meet the unprecedented economic strains which have been set up recently. Rather, there the officials hope for close communication among the major industrialized powers—the United States, West Germany, Britain, France and Japan.

Would this be enough—even assuming that these nations were able to act wisely and conformably? There is still the Third World and the Communist world, and what the nations comprising those vague and often divided entities might do to affect markets and the cost of raw materials. But such collaboration as Mr. Schmidt hopes for should be at least a basic step towards rationalizing the global economy before it is nationalized into chaos.

## Unanimous Verdict

The unanimous declaration by the House Judiciary Committee that Richard Nixon would have been impeached, had he not chosen to resign, definitely seals the historic record. That straightforward judgment is essential to a full understanding of the circumstances and the constitutional procedures that led to Mr. Nixon's downfall. The bipartisan affirmation that he had committed offenses that warranted his removal from office serves to foreclose any future misunderstanding that might flow from the former President's parting explanation that only the loss of a strong enough political base forced his departure. The House added emphasis to the finality of its action by voting 412 to 3 to accept the report and commend the committee for its work.

An especially powerful safeguard against any future divisive effort to rewrite history is provided by the Republican members of the committee, who addressed themselves bluntly to the myth that "Richard Nixon was 'bounced from office' by his political opponents and media critics." The reality, as the Republicans themselves underscore, is that it was Richard Nixon who obstructed justice at the very time that he was assuring the American people that he had assumed personal responsibility for the exposure of all wrongdoing.

The simple statement by members of his own party that it was Mr. Nixon who "imprisoned the truth . . . so long and so tightly

THE NEW YORK TIMES

within the solitude of his Oval Office that it could not be unleashed without destroying his presidency," goes to the heart of the process that sealed his fate. Such agreement overshadows the minority's dissent over some specific charges relating to Mr. Nixon's personal finances and his abuse of presidential powers.

What the massive 528-page document compiled by the committee shows so clearly is that the case against Mr. Nixon was not narrowly or capriciously based on occasional lapses or on unwitting misinterpretations of executive prerogatives, personal ethics or political strategies. The record lays bare an all-pervasive doctrine and a consistent pattern that in the end left no choice or option to those duty bound to sit in judgment.

The law itself made Mr. Nixon's downfall necessary; its enforcement by men of courage and integrity made it inevitable. The lesson to future presidents is that wrongdoing will not be safe, no matter how general the language of the Constitution, as long as the country knows the purpose of its basic law and shows the will to have it honored.

This is, in effect, what the House Judiciary Committee reaffirmed, not on the basis of partisan politics but of massive evidence—much of it in Mr. Nixon's own voice—which all the months of dissembling and obstruction by a self-destructive President could not hide or deny.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Cuba: Will Ford Act?

Will President Ford's fresh approach to long-entrenched problems include a willingness to scrap an increasingly bankrupt policy of trying to maintain a Western Hemisphere boycott of Cuba? This question is being asked in nearly every Latin American country, takes on greater timeliness with Panama's decision to restore normal relations with Fidel Castro's government.

Panama is the seventh member of the Organization of American States to breach unilaterally the 10-year-old OAS political and economic boycott of Cuba. The new Presidents of Colombia and Venezuela have also announced their intention of resuming ties with Havana. Costa Rica, Ecuador and even Guatemala are moving in the same direction.

Opinion samplings indicate that a majority of OAS members would welcome Cuba back into the inter-American family. These governments no longer fear attempts by Premier Castro to export his revolution through support of guerrilla forces. They want to trade

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Romania and Cyprus

It was not without worry that the Romanian leaders had watched the unleashing of a new armed conflict in Cyprus. From the beginning—unlike Marshal Tito—they had disapproved of Turkey's military intervention for fear that the use of force might become contagious in that region considered as strategic by the superpowers. Bucharest

indeed may have feared that this tension in the Mediterranean might give the Russians a pretext for increasing their pressure with a view to obtaining a passage across Romanian territory. Rumors to this effect indeed have been making their rounds in June and July during the visit of Marshal Yakubowski, the Warsaw Pact forces chief of staff, in the Romanian capital.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

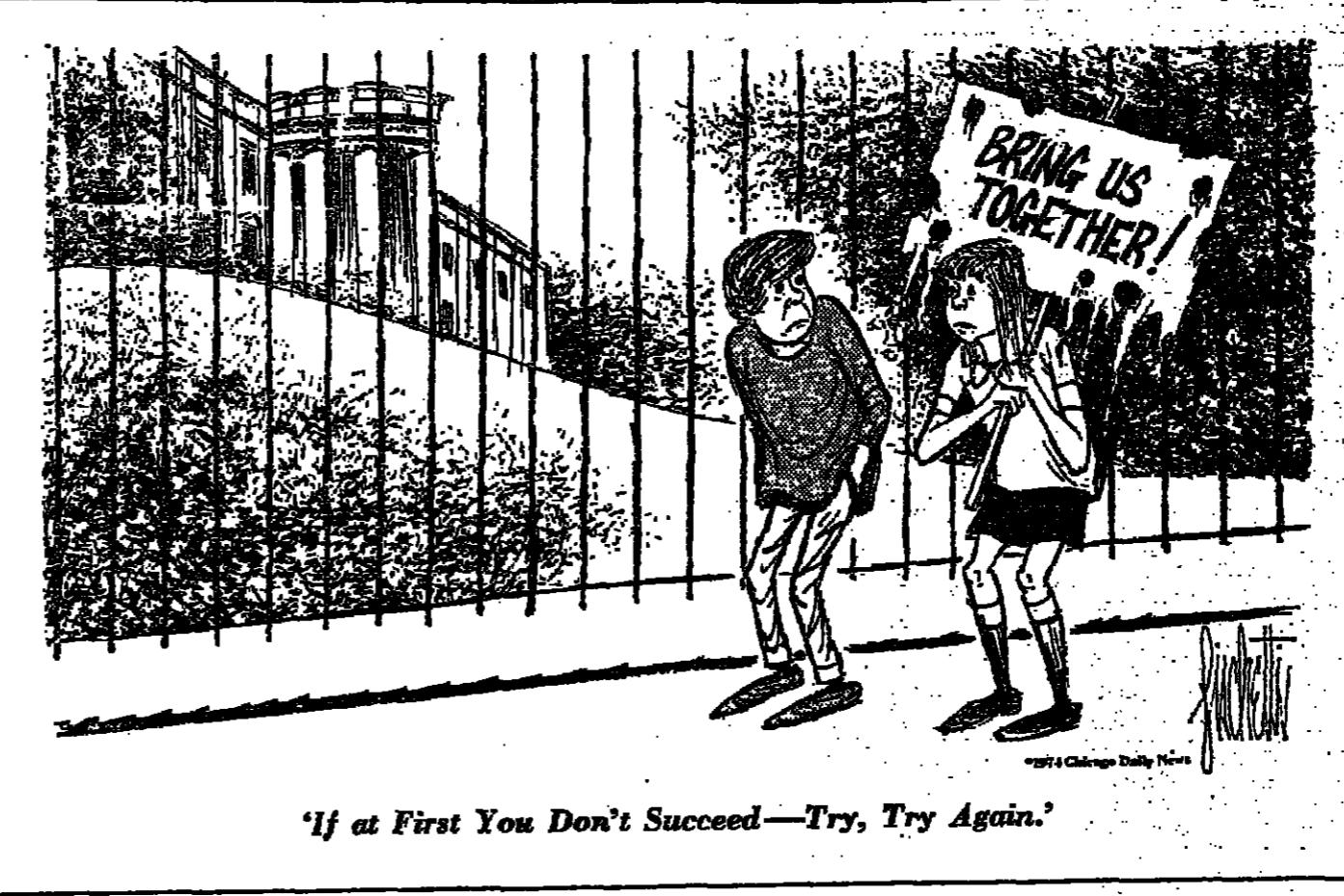
August 26, 1899

RENNES—The Rennes court-martial was yesterday a field day for the experts in handwriting. The first expert witness was Mr. Gobert, of the Bank of France, who repeated his conviction that the "bordereau" was written by Major Esterhazy and not by Captain Dreyfus. He was followed by M. Bertillon, who introduced his now-famous schema, from which he deduced that the "bordereau" was the work of Captain Dreyfus.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1924

REYKJAVIK—Drifting helplessly northward between crunching ice-floes towards Arctic waters, blinded by stinging snowstorms and enveloped in fog until correct observation was impossible, Lieutenant Locatelli, Italian aviator, and his three companions were dragged safely aboard the U.S. cruise Richmond after facing almost certain death for nearly five days. They were found off the west coast of Greenland.



## Europe Thirty Years After

By James Reston

PARIS—On the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Paris, Europe has many problems but it is alive and vibrant. It is liberated in the west, divided in the middle, and occupied by the Russians in the east, but it is not alone and it is not afraid.

Paris, on this 30th anniversary weekend, was incredibly beautiful, flooded with sunshine and tourists. There were wild strawberries and raspberries as big as radishes in the restaurants for anybody who could afford them—at \$3 or \$4 a helping—and trade was good.

All the shops were advertising sales, which means that goods were selling at about half their normally inflated cost, or no more than double their worth, but for the anniversary, at least, nobody seemed to mind.

The old Continent still has more problems than it has resources. In short, it's a little broke, but is off on holiday now anyway and will think about all those unpleasant things later.

### Holidaying

The painters have taken over the chancellor's official quarters in Bonn, and the decorators are shining up the President's palace here in Paris. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is on a lake in north Germany. President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is shuttling back and forth between Paris and the southern beaches, and Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain is in the Scilly Isles. It reminds one of little of the old First War jingle:

### I was playing golf!

The day the Germans landed All our men had run away. And all our ships were stranded. And the thought of England's shame Almost put me off my game.

Still, Europe remains, particularly on this anniversary of the end of a terrible war, a symbol of the endurance of the human race; there is a certain stubborn wisdom to this leisurely summer pace. Officials in this part of the world have been through too many disasters to think they can solve complicated problems in a hurry. They assume the problems will be here when they get back from vacation, and on this they are certainly right.

### Inflation

For the first six months of this year, the rate of inflation in the major countries of Europe was 7.2 per cent in West Germany, 12.4 in France, 14.4 in Britain, and 15.5 in Italy—compared to 10.3 in the United States, 10.2 in Canada, and 24.2 in Japan. It is now running at the rate of 20 per cent in Britain, which is now talking about a general strike.

From west to east along the Mediterranean, revolution and more trouble to come in Portugal; a sinking dictator and transition to monarchy in Spain, bankruptcy in Italy, and a virtual state of war between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus, on the southern flank of the NATO alliance.

Beyond that, other tangles to come. For the old generation of leaders is passing, not only in Spain, but in Yugoslavia; and after Tito, it is not quite clear what will happen in the volatile Balkans.

Perhaps the greatest tragedy of these 30 years lies in the fact that Europe, more than a generation after the last war, is not really liberated, but amputated with the eastern half still dominated by the Red Army, and Germany cut in two.

### Adapted

Europe has adapted to this but not accepted it. In the West, it has made a start toward economic unification, but the dreams of union at the end of the war have eluded it.

"Europe has never existed," Jean Monnet, the father of the Common Market, once remarked, and he was saying the same thing here this weekend. "It is not the addition of national sovereignty in a confederation which creates an entity. One must genuinely create Europe."

Winston Churchill was more specific. "We must proclaim the mission and the design of a united Europe whose moral conception will win the respect and gratitude of mankind, and whose

physical strength will be such that none will dare molest her tranquillity . . . I hope to see a Europe where men and women of every country will think as much of being European as of belonging to their native land, and wherever they go in this wide domain, will truly feel: 'Here I am at home.'"

Well, this was the mood of 30 years ago. These words were spoken out of hope and fear, and now it may be that the only thing Europe has to fear is the lack of fear itself. It is no longer worried about the menace of invasion from Russia or the re-treat of America into isolation, so now it pauses, part way between union and the old nationalism.

Nevertheless, there have been

30 years since the last war and there were only 20 between the two world wars, and a new generation has arisen that accepts the objective of union more naturally.

"But that is not enough," Monnet was saying here this week-

end. "The economic security of Europe can no more be solved by nations apart than its military security. The question is not where the leaders are aiming but what they are doing about it."

On this, most of the leaders agree, but on the 30th anniversary it seems enough to note that things are much better than they were. They will talk about the inflation and other unpleasant subjects when they come back from the sea.

© The New York Times.

## Battle Hymn of the Republic

By C. L. Sulzberger

ISTANBUL—Lenin once wrote that "the standing army everywhere and in all countries is destined for use not so much against the external as the internal enemy." While this assertion is no more true of Turkey than it is of the Soviet Union, the military in Turkey have an ancient tradition of interfering in political affairs.

From 1299, when the Ottoman empire was born until 1923, when it died, the Turks were in fact ruled by military leaders. When Ataturk (himself a highly reputed general) led the revolution that created a republic, Turkey was in a sense invaded by its own armed forces.

The sultan's elite Janissary corps used to overturn its regimental cauldrons as a sign the administration was about to be upset. The young Turks of 1908 were army revolutionaries. Then, as the late President Sunay, a retired general, told me in 1971: "Ataturk relied above all on the army to save the republic. In fact it was due to the army's effort that the republic came into being."

As a political influence—usually potential, sometimes active—the army tends toward moderation reform although in 1960, when it grabbed power, it saw to it that Premier Menderes and two other ministers were hanged. Most

Turkish peasants, who adored Menderes, have resented military politics since then.

Now is the army entirely free of internal plots. In 1960 power was initially held by majors and colonels, later eased out. In March, 1972, there was an officers' conspiracy from the left—squashed by the army-managed regime. But the army, while opposing Communism, has also opposed religious bigotry and backed land reform.

### A Custom

The last spasmodic army intervention was that of 1971. Afterward it gradually withdrew from politics of its own accord, as is Turkish custom. But when Sunay's presidential term was expiring in 1973, the officers wanted to put their boss, General Gurler, in as successor. The politicians resisted and eventually gained a kind of victory—a retired admiral.

While the army didn't originally like being translated on this chance, it accepted it, terminated vestigial martial law, and agreed to free parliamentary elections which produced the Soekti government. The officers were won over by the swift-talking little Premier at first, regarding him as a wild leftist. But in the Cyprus crisis, Soekti has proven himself just as gung-ho as the military. Now they are arm in arm.

I asked him about the army's role in politics and he said:

"No prime minister could feel as comfortable as I on relations with the army. It is politically conscious but without political ambition. Don't forget that I took an open stand against the 1971 military intervention."

The fact remains that the army and the present regime are in tandem. The officers are content to have a dynamic, popular civilian run the show. They prefer to leave politics to the politicians. Soekti is right in saying it has no 'political ambition'—certainly not now. And it never wants to display political staying power on the occasions when it does move in.

HARRISON LEWIS, Madliena, Malta.

### Press and Ford

Damned white of The Washington Post journalist David Broder (IET, Aug. 14), to suggest that the press "lay off" the new President, and give the poor innocent guy a chance. The undercurrent of all this: "Journalism 'helped' topple the last two Presidents."

Having sabotaged our country in order to crocify Nixon, the press feels it owes this President "a reasonable chance" in Broder's own words.

I suggest that, in curtailing the rights of the presidency, now that they have laid bare every vestige of privacy in the White House, they also be curtailed in what they print and how they print it. We have had enough experience now in how the press can use its tremendous power.

J.C. DIXON, Paris.

### Presidential Candor

The whole United States is looking forward with enthusiasm to an age of candor in the White House. But what was possible in Congress may not be possible for a President. By the very nature of his position, he must be all things to both the rich and the poor, the black and the white, the employee and the employer, the Californian and the New Yorker,

V. BOYDRIEN, Neuilly, France.

I have just read the column by David Broder, "A Word of Caution to the U.S. Press on Ford," and find it one of the most sensible articles ever written on the subject.

TAGE SKARIN, Stockholm.

## We're Waiting For a Move From Nixon

By William Buckley Jr.

**N**EW YORK—The American Bar Association has voted unanimously that no bill of immunity should be passed for the exclusive protection of Richard Nixon. One could hardly have expected anything else, save possibly, under the professionally pressing circumstances of the past few years, a motion to recommend a law limiting the number of lawyers that can be sent to jail in any single year.

Obviously the Nixon problem is not, at this stage, a lawyer's problem. And anything that approaches an attempt to codify a solution to the Nixon problem has the effect of retarding a solution to the Nixon problem. The whole idea of executive clemency is that the law should be transcended. You cannot, by logical definition, pass a law to transcend a law. The whole point of the exercise is lost. What is required is that an individual should go out on a limb and say: To suggest that Nixon has suffered enough is hugely to underestimate what has happened to him. His mortification is a continuing punishment. The probabilities are that on his deathbed, he will be an unhappy man. To put him behind bars, under the circumstances, is not to "punish" him more; it is to achieve formalistic juridical satisfaction at the expense of acquiring for the country the reputation for a finicky vindictiveness that does us discredit.

Concerning the usual objections, a few observations:

1. It is true that Nixon's subordinates have already suffered jail, some of them; and that others are about to go to jail. These should be separated into two categories. One category is the absolutely straightforward offense of obstructing justice, chicaning on one's taxes, that kind of thing. Those who did that kind of thing and are at the dock should proceed anonymously to meet their fate. Those others whose crime has been complicity in the cover-up and involvement in the Watergate break-in should be tried, convicted (if the evidence so indicates), and given suspended 30-day sentences.

Here the lawyers might have paused, to consider the awful meaning of disbarment. Surely it is proper for the legal community to punish its members under certain circumstances, and it is true that that community's failure to punish its members when they are acting as obstructors of the law (one thinks of the behavior of William Kunstler during the wild years) is more typical of bar associations than disbarment proceedings. But to say to such as John Ehrlichman that they are disbarred and cannot practice their profession for the rest of their lives is, well, cruel and inhuman. It is like saying to a writer who writes one libelous article that he may never again put pen to paper.

2. Why is it right to decline to prosecute Nixon, having proceeded to prosecute his subordinates? To answer that question clinically, you just have to tear yourself away from the absolutism of republican principles. It is okay to go about saying: no one is above the law. But that is only mostly true. Our presidents are expected to take certain risks, and generations of them have done so. Quod licet tor non licet bovit. (What is permitted divine is not permitted cattle.) The risks Richard Nixon took were for tawdry motives, and he

## Rebozo's Personal Fortune Soared During Nixon Years

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UPI).—By his own accounting, the wealth of Charles (Bebe) Rebozo increased nearly sevenfold in the six years that his close friend, Richard Nixon, was President of the United States.

Just before Mr. Nixon took office in 1969, Mr. Rebozo's net worth was \$873,000. By September, '73, his net worth—largely in real estate and holdings in a bank and other companies—had jumped to \$4.5 million.

Mr. Rebozo listed his wealth in residential financial statements that he signed and certified to be accurate under penalties of law. A Miami lawyer familiar with many of the holdings listed in Mr. Rebozo's statements characterized as "conservative" most of the values Mr. Rebozo placed on them.

Information from Mr. Rebozo's 1969 and 1970 financial statements has previously been made public. The Washington Post obtained from Federal sources last week the first copy of Mr. Rebozo's 1971 financial statement. His finances have been under federal scrutiny for many months in investigations by the Senate Watergate committee and the Watergate special prosecutor's office.

The financial statements do not shed light on how Mr. Rebozo was able to increase his wealth so impressively in the first five years Mr. Nixon was in the White House.

Next to millionaire Robert Abplanalp, the Aerosol valve maker, Mr. Rebozo has been Mr. Nixon's most important financial beneficiary. Together with Mr. Abplanalp, Mr. Rebozo enabled the former President to buy his San Clemente estate in California on highly favorable terms. Mr. Rebozo also brought Mr. Nixon into Florida land deals that considerably enriched him.

In addition, Mr. Rebozo has aden-

dicated handling political con-

tributions for Mr. Nixon and a

ederal grand jury here is now

aking to determine if some of

the campaign money Mr. Rebozo accepted was converted to his and

r. Nixon's personal use, accord-

ing to court papers filed by Wa-

tergate Special Prosecutor Leon

o, Mr. Rebozo could not be reac-

ched for comment. One of Mr.

rebozo's lawyers, William Harper,

denied any comment on the grand

jury investigation of Mr. Rebozo's assets.

**Bank Extends Credit**

Mr. Rebozo's 1969 assets were listed in an application he filed with the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to obtain a savings and loan association charter. His \$7.8 million assets were listed in a certificate of deposit statement he had with Hudson Valley Na-

tional Bank when it extended a \$100,000 credit, a 20 percent share

in the New York City bank is

Charles (Bebe) Rebozo



Firemen battling blaze that destroyed this building at Canadian National Exhibition.

## Fire Destroys Toronto Hall, Spanish Art Exhibit

TORONTO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—A fire early yesterday destroyed a \$500,000 Spanish art exhibition and the \$10-million Canadian National Exhibition building that housed it on Lake Ontario.

The fire razed the 65-year-old

Company Holdings

In both years, Mr. Rebozo's largest holdings were in companies. In most cases, financial statements show large increases in the value of Mr. Rebozo's investments, attributable either to acquisition of more assets, an increase in the estimated worth of old assets or both.

Mr. Rebozo's real estate holdings rose in value from \$682,000 to \$1.3 million. Most of the increase is attributable to acquisition of new properties.

Against his assets Mr. Rebozo listed debts or liabilities owed in banks of \$797,700 in 1970 and of \$1.9 million in 1973. He cited mortgage debts of \$139,155 in 1970 and \$206,494 in 1973. Other debts owed to unspecified persons were \$178,600 in 1970 and \$151,600 in 1973.

The increase in Mr. Rebozo's income while Mr. Nixon was President can only be guessed, since his 1973 statement says only that his annual income was in excess of \$200,000. His 1969 income, according to the 1969 statement, was \$35,800.

**Antoine Gaudin Dies, Worked on A-Bomb Project**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Dr. Antoine Gaudin, 74, a mineral engineer who led development of the ore-processing techniques which made uranium available for the first atomic bombs during World War II, died Friday at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

In secret research for the Manhattan Engineer District, which directed the atomic bomb project, Dr. Gaudin's team learned how to apply methods of leaching and ion exchange to extracting uranium from the ores which had reached the United States from the Belgian firm which had mined them in what is now the African Republic of Zaire. They worked at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he joined the faculty in 1938, and in Winchendon, Mass.

Dr. Thomas King, one of Dr. Gaudin's colleagues in the MIT Department of Metallurgy, recalled that Dr. Gaudin had made an even more fundamental scientific contribution in "laying the scientific principles under flotation," a technique widely used for extracting metals and other valuable elements from ores containing only tiny proportions of the useful substance.

Born in Smyrna, Turkey, the son of a French railroad manager, Dr. Gaudin came to the United States during World War I. He studied to become a mining engineer at Columbia University and then joined its faculty before moving on to the University of Utah, the Montana School of Mines and, finally,

MIT.

**2 Lawyers Free After Jailing in U.S. Trial Brawl**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25 (AP).—William Kunster and Mark Lane, two lawyers prominent in protest causes, were released yesterday after being jailed overnight following a shouting match with Judge Fred Nichol in U.S. District Court here.

They were freed after the judge met with one of their colleagues on the legal team defending Dennis Banks and Russell Means, two leaders of the American Indian Movement, on charges of assault and conspiracy in connection with AIM's 71-day armed occupation of "Wounded Knee, S.D., in the winter of 1973."

Saudi Arabia is under pressure

from other producing countries,

including fellow Arabs, not to take actions that would reduce the price. Apart from the auction, Saudi Arabia appears to

have difficult times."

**Hypothetical Concern**

There was hypothetical concern

not only that somebody at the

White House might order some

units to act against Congress but

also that some official might seek

to have some unit out the Presi-

dent.

Moreover, Mr. Schlesinger, in

his conversations with Secretary

of State Henry Kissinger, was

also concerned that a national

crisis might arise while the

President's future hung in the

balance, the Pentagon official

said.

Mr. Schlesinger decided that he

would not leave Washington during

the White House crisis to insure

that he would be able to be at the center of Pentagon com-

mand.

Under the National Security

Act and the Constitution the

President is commander in chief.

His commands flow down from

the defense secretary to the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the military units.

**Guarded Comment**

Mr. Schlesinger, for the record, limited his comments to the following:

"In keeping with my statutory

responsibilities, I did assure myself that there would be no question about the proper constitutional and legislative chain of command, and there never was any question."

The Pentagon official denied

some published reports that Mr.

Schlesinger was particularly con-

cerned about the loyalty of Air

Force officers. He said that there

was no sign of any problem, with

those budget cuts with the

partisan congressional lead-

ers, which it is hoped, would

lead to areas of agreement.

"We're not going to come up with

any budgetary issues, but I've

been working it through Congress," he

said.

**12 Persons, 500 Cattle Die in Burma Floods**

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 25

(Reuters).—The worst floods in

Burmese records have killed 12

persons and affected more than

two million, unofficial reports

said.

Only two of the country's re-

gions—the states of Kayah and

Chin—have escaped the floods.

The waters inundated about

30,000 square miles, including a

million acres of rice paddies, and

killed more than 500 cattle,

the reports said.

**15 Die on Indian Rail Line**

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (Reuters).

At least 15 railroad workers

were killed yesterday when four

freight cars broke loose and rolled

into a train carrying workers in

northern India.

\*Headline, U.S. \$1.00.

## U.S. Clothing Firms Will Join Paris Prêt-à-Porter Show

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—With the support of the Commerce Department, a representative group of American apparel manufacturers for the first time will take their wares to Paris for the Prêt-à-Porter show in October.

These manufacturers of sportswear, coats and suits expect to receive orders from European stores because, they say, American casual and leisure wear is the best in the world and because it can be delivered overseas at prices below those of European manufacturers.

Peter Heller of Fashion Market International has done much of the work in getting the 25 companies to exhibit at the biggest fashion event on the Continent. The show, to be held Oct. 12-24 at the Porte de Versailles, will have an American section of 300 square meters, rented by the Commerce Department.

"Now that the dollar is devalued, the rate of inflation abroad is more rampant than our own, the American apparel industry has become truly competitive," Heller said. "There is much work to be done, however, in convincing the traditionally domestic-gearred manufacturers that these markets exist."

### Balance of Trade

Figures compiled by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union indicate that the balance of apparel trade is overwhelmingly in favor of foreign manufacturers. Last year, for instance, more than \$1.3 billion worth of women's and children's apparel was imported while only \$106.3 million worth was exported.

In the first four months of 1974,

### Kissinger, Syrian Conclude Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday concluded three days of intensive discussion with Syrian Foreign Minister Abd Halim Khaddam.

Authorities said the demonstrators, mostly high school students, again demanded that Japan help investigate the plot. Japan has insisted that it is not responsible.

Mun Se Kyung, a Korean living in Osaka, entered South Korea on the same day as the anti-Japanese protest caused by the assassination attempt on President Chung Hae Park last June.

Miss Salmanson's brothers, Vulf and Israel, are serving 10 and 8-year prison terms respectively.

Officials in Tokyo said South Korean Premier Kim Jong Pil sent a letter today to Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki asking for more Japanese cooperation in investigating the attempted assassination.

For an hour yesterday morning, Mr. Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Syria Richard Murphy conferred with Mr. Khaddam in the White House in what was described as a vital discussion to plan the next moves in the Middle East.

Seoul has claimed that Mr. Mun

acted on orders from North Korea, relayed through an anti-South Korea student group in Japan. The Pyongyang government has denied the charge.

## Russians Let Hijacker See Wife at Jail

She Gets Pardon, but Refuses to Emigrate

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (NTT).—A Soviet Jewish woman pardoned two days ago for her role in a plot to seize a Soviet airliner in 1970 was permitted a two-hour visit last night with her husband, who is still serving a 15-year sentence for the same offense.

According to Andrei Sakharov, a dissident nuclear physicist, Svetlana Salmanson, who served four years of her 10-year term for involvement in the Leningrad hijack plot, was taken to her husband, Edward Kuznetsov, by KGB security agents.

No other details of the meeting, which reportedly took place at Moscow's Lefortovo Prison, were available.

Miss Salmanson was confronted by the agents outside Mr. Kuznetsov's summer cottage near Moscow, where she had been staying following her release on Thursday.

**Resisting Emigration**

Earlier today, the 30-year-old Miss Salmanson said in a written statement, which Mr. Sakharov read over the telephone, that while emigration to Israel was "the aim of my life" she was resisting official Soviet insistence that she leave the country immediately.

She said that she first wanted to see her husband and two brothers, who were convicted in the same plot.

Miss Salmanson said that she would ask Soviet authorities to pardon the three men for their part in the unsuccessful plan to hijack an airliner to Scandinavia last June. She asserted that she had not seen them since they were arrested in June.

**Sentence Commuted**

Mr. Kuznetsov, who was brought in from a labor camp for the brief reunion, was originally sentenced to

# Ford and Truman: Men Are Similar But Times Are Different

By Robert J. Donovan

**WASHINGTON**—Understandably, writers and commentators have been drawing a comparison between Gerald Ford and Harry Truman because of certain similarities in their background, character and sudden accession to the White House from the vice-presidency.

Because of these similarities, the most obvious yardstick with which to measure Mr. Ford against previous presidents is, at this point, Mr. Truman—although much is different about the two men and about the circumstances that awaited them at the White House.

Both men were born in the Midwest. Both came to the presidency from long experience in Congress. Party regularity was the hallmark of each. Each came to office as a practical politician, not as a political philosopher or theorizer. Mr. Truman was not—and Mr. Ford is not—comfortable with abstractions.

In 1945, Mr. Truman was not the kind of reformer dear to the hearts of the liberals of those days, and Mr. Ford is certainly not a reformer by today's standards.

As a graduate of the University of Michigan and Yale Law School, he has more formal education than Mr. Truman, who merely finished high school and attended law school at night for a couple of years before losing interest. On the other hand, it is doubtful that Mr. Ford has done anything like the voluminous, if unsystematic, reading that Mr. Truman did in American history and the history of the presidency.



Another similarity is that the two men are the only Presidents in the last 50 years who have not been either wealthy or identified with great wealth.

Among the strong points of each man are modesty, common sense and self-confidence.

Certainly, Mr. Ford is the most open, frank and undevout president since Mr. Truman. Midwestern friendliness and gregariousness are traits common to both, as is strong devotion to family. President Ford seems less erratic and crusty than Mr. Truman. Whether he will be as tough and decisive remains to be seen.

What many people remember about Mr.

Truman today is the 1948 whistlestop campaign and the Fair Deal, which cast him in the role of a liberal leader. And it is true that he had been comfortable in voting for liberal New Deal legislation in the Senate.

But when he came to the White House on April 12, 1945, he brought with him many conservative instincts similar to those reflected by Mr. Ford today.

On race relations, for example, Mr. Truman espoused the viewpoint of an enlightened Southerner of the period. And his views on social experimentation and economic questions were probably not a great deal different from what we know of Mr. Ford's views.

What is worth bearing in mind is watching Mr. Ford as a President is usually compelled by events and pressures to change former opinions. Being the heir of Franklin Roosevelt and being forced to seek broad support for his policies, Mr. Truman increasingly came down on the liberal side when decisions had to be made. But that was a more liberal time than the present. Mr. Ford may come down increasingly on the more conservative side. Or he may do just the opposite.

President Truman took office in the midst of the upheaval of a world war, and most of his nearly eight years in office were rocked by the turbulent aftermath. Mr. Ford may have come to power at a time when the more recent tempests have blown themselves out, presaging a quieter period.

Both Mr. Ford and Mr. Truman became

president after years of singular preoccupation with domestic affairs, although without expertise in particular, highly important fields—such as economics.

As matters stand, Mr. Ford's inexperience in foreign affairs is not nearly so grievous a handicap as was Mr. Truman's. For President Ford, the circumstances make foreign policy a less urgent concern than domestic policy. In contrast, with the atomic bomb nearing completion, with Europe in ruins, with the future of Germany and the Balkans in the balance, with Japan facing defeat and the Chinese government tottering, Mr. Truman had to cross one of the great mountain ranges of modern history. International problems were overwhelming.

In Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford has the help of the architect and driving force of current foreign policy. In 1945, the architect and driving force of foreign and military policy died with President Roosevelt. Mr. Truman was thrown at a critical moment upon the conflicting viewpoints of the Roosevelt advisers.

He had scarcely settled in office when

Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal advised him to seek a showdown with the Soviet Union over Poland, while Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Gen. George Marshall, then Army chief of staff, urged the opposite course.

Mr. Truman had been vice-president only 53 days when President Roosevelt died. While he had suspected that Roosevelt would not live out his term, the President's death

—when it came—was unexpected, and Mr.



Truman was pitched into office so unprepared that he did not even know an atomic bomb was being built.

Moreover, television did not exist. Mr. Truman had no national following. Millions of American servicemen overseas were not even familiar with his name. Vice-President Ford had 10 months in which to contemplate his increasingly likely succession to the presidency.

In that time he traveled and spoke incessantly, developing both an identity and a following that are of enormous help to him now.

What is striking, yet logical, about the

early presidencies of Mr. Truman and Ford is the way these former members of Congress, each in his own time, sought salvation in support from his former colleagues. Like Mr. Ford last Monday night, Mr. Truman, too, went before a joint session four days after becoming president, told his old congressional friends, "C with your help can I hope to complete the greatest tasks ever assigned to a servant."

Nevertheless, once the dollars-and-cents issue hit the floors of Congress, Mr. Truman's honeymoon collapsed. For eight years his domestic proposals encountered stiff resistance on Capitol Hill.

If there is a lesson in this, it is that it is too early to predict smooth sailing in Congress for President Ford. As did Mr. Truman last Monday night, Mr. Truman proposed economic summit in the summer of 1945—a labor-management conference to avert anticipated wave of postwar strikes, principal economic issue then. The evidence was a dismal failure—anodizing reminder for Mr. Ford.

After a White House meeting on Mr. Truman's first full day in office, Mr. Stimson and Gen. Marshall, riding back to the Pentagon together, speculated on the kind of president he would be.

"We shall not know what he is really like," Gen. Marshall said, "until the press begins to be felt."

"Those words might well be taken as lesson for today, also."

© Los Angeles Times

## Some Proposals To Activate the Vice-Presidency

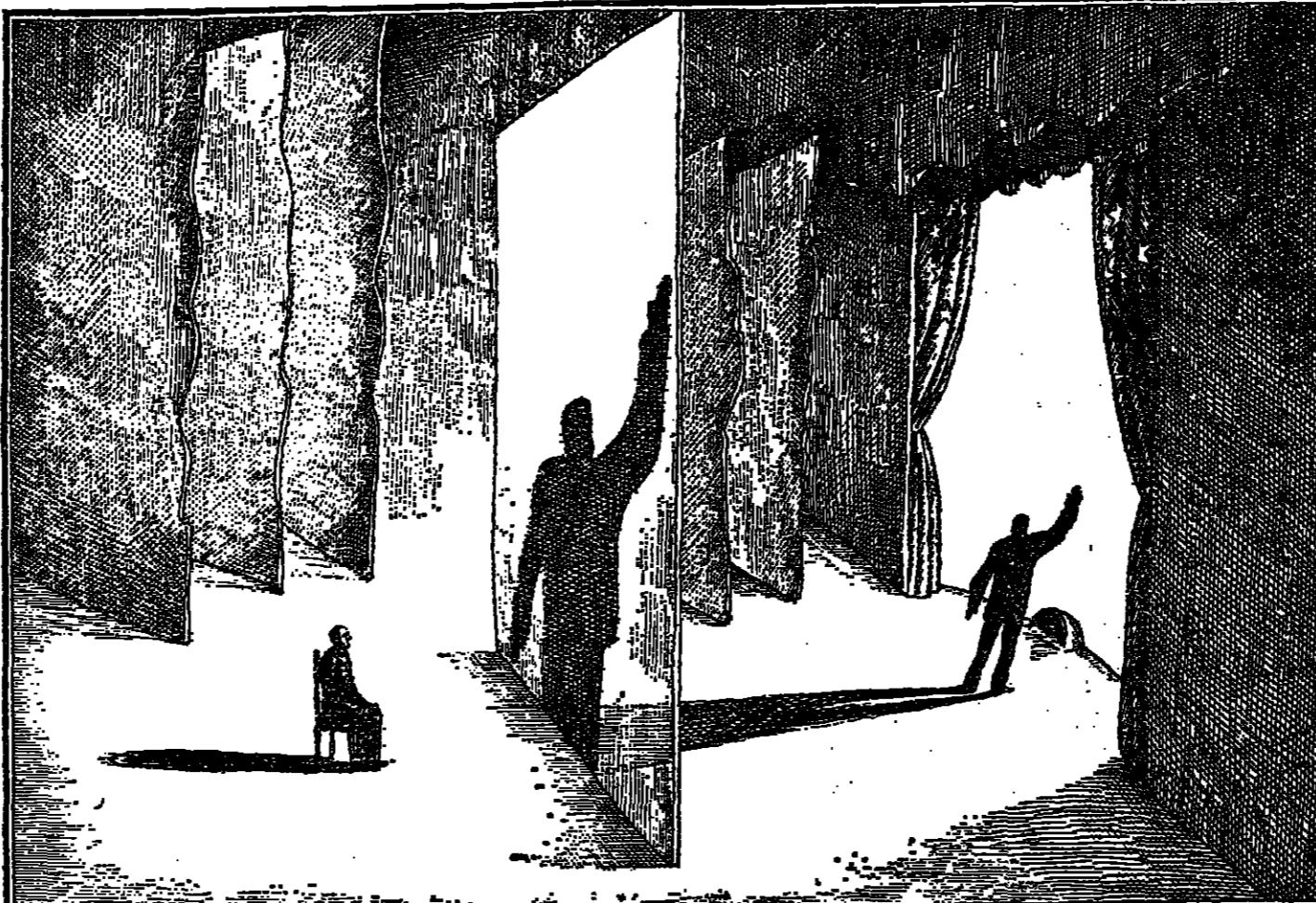
By R.W. Apple Jr.

**WASHINGTON (NYT)**—Before his fall from grace, former Vice-President Spiro Agnew recommended during an interview on the strange nature of his job.

"It is a damned peculiar situation to be in," he remarked, "to have authority and a title and responsibility with no real power to do anything. I think this is the hardest adjustment for a man to make."

In the early days, I used to say to myself, 'Now, tomorrow, I'm going to do so and so.' And then I would stop and think, 'You aren't going to do anything, because you don't have the power.'

Lyndon Johnson had felt it, too. Hubert Humphrey had felt it. Thomas Marshall, Woodrow Wilson's vice-president, had felt it so deeply that he invented a fable that went like this: "Once upon a time, there were two brothers,



Incentives Are Key to Bounty

## The Vast U.S. Potential for Food Production

By William Robbins

**WASHINGTON (NYT)**—The United States has substantial reserves of agricultural resources that could help feed the world's hungry if there were sufficient economic incentives and significant changes in traditional federal farm policy, a number of leading agricultural experts agree.

The proposal most often made is that the vice-president be used as a senior staff member. Some have gone so far as to suggest that he be named to head a cabinet department; but that might raise a constitutional conflict between the executive and legislative branches, since the vice-president presides over the Senate.

Members of the president's staff do not have to testify before the Congress. So why not use a vice-president as a senior adviser? In Mr. Rockefeller's case, perhaps it could be a chief domestic adviser; or in the case of another man with different attributes, perhaps as chief of staff or as chief foreign policy adviser.

The vice-president is not needed to preside over the Senate except on ceremonial occasions and to cast tie-breaking votes, duties that are certainly not onerous (since 1978, the tie-breaker has been used about once a year).

It could be argued that tying a vice-president to an every-day staff job would reduce his utility in campaign years. If so, then why not use him as a presidential counselor, with access to and impact upon the president in deciding the large political and policy problems?

Such an arrangement would help prepare the vice-president to take over, if necessary: It would use his skills, instead of allowing them to atrophy. It might help to reduce the isolation that has plagued recent presidents and, from the viewpoint of democratic theory, it would be far more healthy than having a president take most of his advice from staff composed largely of non-politicians or from a kitchen cabinet.

Whether Mr. Ford has given much thought to these or similar notions is not known. But the word leaked from the Rockefeller camp last week that the former governor would probably be heavily involved in economic policy, and that may have been an omen.

"These are exciting times," Mr.

Paarlberg said. "Ours is the first generation that could hope to wipe out the specter of Malthus [a political economist who held that the population tends to increase faster than its means of subsistence unless periodically reduced by war, famine, pestilence or vice.]"

While expressing concern over the precarious balance between food production and world needs, Mr. Paarlberg estimated that, by 1985, this country could be producing 9.1 billion bushels of corn a year, up from this year's drought-reduced crop of about 5 billion and earlier estimates of record production above 6 billion.

Mr. Paarlberg's projections were based on the work of a long-range planning unit in his department's Economic Research Service.

### Study of Future

Their estimates are based on varied assumptions of future economic conditions and influences. Normally they project what is likely to happen rather than what can be caused by government programs.

"There may come a time when we will need government action," Dawson Aihai, Mr. Paarlberg's deputy, said, "but we think farmers should get their signal from prices, and they will react best to that kind of signal."

Like many others in the department, Mr. Aihai feels that governmental influence would be better directed to population controls rather than to pressure for all-out expansion of productive capacity.

The long-range planners' most recent projection, on which Mr. Paarlberg's estimates were based, looks at resources that could be brought into use by 1985.

The projection starts with the land, about 325 million acres of which are being cultivated this year. American land not under cultivation includes more than 25 million additional acres suited for crop production.

Most of that is now in competing uses, such as forests and pastures, but about 25 million acres could reasonably be expected as additions to the present farmland, the planners say. Part of that would come from land-clearing and drainage operations in the Southeast and Mississippi Delta regions, part from expanded dry-land cropping in the West

and part from continuing irrigation projects.

Much more could be done, many agricultural experts say, with stepped-up government investment in irrigation and research.

One of the most grandiose schemes advanced is an engineering proposal, known generally as the Parsons plan, that would take excess water from great rivers of the northwestern corner of North America, impound it in a Rocky Mountain trench reservoir, pump it from there into another reservoir in central Idaho and then let it flow by gravity through the Western states and down to Mexico.

The author of the plan, the Ralph M. Parsons Co., a big engineering organization, estimated that the project's water could be used to irrigate 40 million acres in the United States and said that as a byproduct it would generate 70 million more kilowatts of power than would be needed for its own pumps.

Although the plan has been talked about since its conception in the early 1960s, few agricultural experts foresee a time when it would be undertaken.

"The engineering is possible, but it would be enormously costly," Mr. Clawson commented. "It would take 20 years to complete and the political problems are enormous."

The Parsons firm estimated the cost of the project at \$100 billion in 1964 dollars.

Based on less ambitious projects, economists in the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation projected expansion of irrigated land by about 3 million acres through 1980, 6 million by 1990 and 8.8 million by 2000.

The projections include land fully irrigated and that supplied with supplemental water and both authorized and merely potential water.

Many scientists believe that research can augment U.S. potential far beyond that projected by the Agriculture Department's long-range planning group.

In a study for the National Science Foundation on research needs, Mr. Wittwer called for a "national program for increasing the research investment," citing the potential payoffs already indicated by the work of some scientists.

Mr. Wittwer is also director of the Michigan Agricultural Ex-

### Other Plants

In addition, Mr. Wittwer cited efforts to develop strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria that might be associated with certain plants—the legumes, such as peas and beans—convert atmospheric nitrogen for soil enrichment.

Nitrogen fixation has been increased as much as 500 per cent by carbon dioxide enrichment of the atmosphere around plants, he said.

Related studies that show great promise, he said, are in the area of nitrogen fixation, a process by which bacteria associated with certain plants—the legumes, such as peas and beans—convert atmospheric nitrogen for soil enrichment.

One area is that of photosynthesis, the growth process generated by sunlight on plant leaves. Experiments to alter plant structures and expose more leaves to the sun promise greater and faster growth and productivity, he said.

The rate of photosynthesis has also been increased experimentally, he noted, by enriching the atmosphere around plants with more carbon dioxide than is naturally present. But, he said, "little work has been done to bring the results of research into the field."

Related studies that show great promise, he said, are in the area of nitrogen fixation, a process by which bacteria associated with certain plants—the legumes, such as peas and beans—convert atmospheric nitrogen for soil enrichment.

Although the French have scrubbed the "unintelligible" remnants of Creole and Haitian language as a mere "dialect," it is still too early to measure the effects of the new wave of aid on Haiti's economy and its destitute population, the influx of foreign tourists and the arrival of much foreign aid.

"We really have two governments," quipped a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps in Port-au-Prince: "one is the official language."

## U.S., France Rivals In Aid, Cultural Programs in Haiti

By Madeline Simons

**PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (WP)**

Having ignored Haiti for more than a decade, the United States and France are now involved in an unusual rivalry to win the "stomachs and minds" of its people. Both countries are launching big economic aid programs and stepping up their cultural propaganda.

"Our main interest here is to protect Haiti and its culture from outside influences," a French diplomat said of the tiny impoverished Caribbean republic that declared independence from France 170 years ago, but still uses French as its official language.

The "main influence" is of course the United States, which occupied Haiti between 1915 and 1934. It remains the country's main source of economic assistance and tourist income and has a growing cultural impact.

"We now have 1,250 students learning English," a U.S. Embassy cultural officer said with satisfaction. "Two years ago, there were only 400."

This courtship began cautiously in 1971, after dictator François Duvalier died and was succeeded by his young son, President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier, now 22.

Political repression eased. The foreign countries and international agencies that had boycotted the late president's brutal regime gradually decided to resume their programs here. In the recent rush of experts from the United Nations, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Organization of American States and countries like Canada and Taiwan, it became apparent that the United States and France were offering the highest bids to influence Haiti's future.

One area is that of photosynthesis, the growth process generated by sunlight on plant leaves.

Experiments to alter plant structures and expose more leaves to the sun promise greater and faster growth and productivity, he said.

Yet for all their efforts, foreign teachers here reach only handfuls of the most privileged young people. Four and a half million Haitians cannot read or write.

They speak only Creole, a blend of 17th-century French, some Spanish, African and English words. Only members of the educated élite speak French.

While there are still few signs of infiltration of the English language, the English language is causing concern at the French Embassy.

"We really have two governments," quipped a member of the U.S. diplomatic corps in Port-au-Prince: "one is the official language."

In the past, the French had scrubbed the "unintelligible" remnants of Creole and Haitian language as a mere "dialect."

But France's courtship produced a change of attitude.

To the surprise of long-time foreign residents, French officials are beginning to say that Creole is a "real language," and that French, therefore, should taught as a foreign tongue.

French technicians, aided by about 30 young Frenchmen working here in lieu of military service, are preparing agricultural, medical and educational projects.

To strengthen the country's meager economic base, France is financing a highway to the southern town of Jérémie and improving provincial airports.

Mission director Jean Stanislas roles said that the size

## BUSINESS

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## FINANCE

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## Euromarket

Schmidt's Call for Controls  
Deemed Unlikely to Succeed

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI)—Another attempt at regulating the Euromarket is about to be launched but monetary officials and commercial bankers in Western Europe doubt that anything will come of it.

The latest call was made by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In an interview with his news magazine Der Spiegel last week (Aug. 20), he said, "we would organize the effort to reach a detailed agreement among the major industrialized states to supervise the Euromoney markets in the course of the next few weeks."

While it is not clear exactly what the Chancellor has in mind, officials in the major financial centers interviewed by telephone, who asked to remain anonymous, were highly skeptical that his call would meet with any more success than the Italian and French shortcomings of an earlier date.

"This is just Mr. Schmidt float his personal ideas," an official said. "I am not aware of any pending agreement among central bankers."

"I have no idea what he has in mind," was the comment most often heard.

## Accelerate Work

At the most, another official said, "the Schmidt initiative will accelerate the work already going on in the Bank for International Settlements"—the Basel-based central bank for central bankers—for better statistical control over market.

"It's clear," he said, "that the Chancellor is concerned about the lingers and risks implicit in such vast, uncontrolled market...but a full harmonization of rules and regulations existent in the na-

tional markets and its ultimate application to the international market is nearly impossible."

The most imposing obstacle, officials and commercial bankers agree, is that the banking community would simply move its Euromoney operations "offshore"—to Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Jamaica or the like—to escape regulation. As most of the business is done through telex messages, such a move would pose no problem. The net effect would be that the market would continue to operate outside the control area and Britain, France and the Benelux countries, which is where the bulk of the business is currently done, would lose an important source of income.

In addition, most of Western Europe needs to tap the resources of the market to cover their payments deficits. "It's very simple," a commercial banker said. "Germany doesn't need the market; it is still earning large surpluses and it prevents its own national banks from participating." To escape domestic regulation, German banks active in the market operate out of Luxembourg-based subsidiaries. "The Germans will have a good talking point about harmonizing controls," this banker added, "when they are ready to finance the substantial balance of payments deficits of their neighbors."

"Most countries want that banking business," a highly placed source said in dismissing the possibility of any coordinated attempt to impose reserve requirements or lending limits on the Eurobanks.

This expert asserts that there is no pressing need for such controls. Money is very tight, interest

rates are high and the volume of business has fallen sharply from the hectic pace early this year.

Rather, he says, "the overriding issue today is oil—where the buyers will get the money to pay for it and what the sellers will do with the cash they earn."

He is concerned that the surplus oil revenues are not being deposited in the Eurocurrency market—as many had supposed

would happen—but are going into U.S. Treasury bills. This will reduce the availability of credit in the international market.

Normally, this would be no problem as foreign governments need to finance their deficits would direct their borrowing to the New York market. However, extremely tight credit conditions in the United States have temporarily closed the public market to foreigners. And the "swap network"—short-term rates so high, investors have been taking some money out of the stock market and putting it into more attractive money-market instruments.

The market's only advance last week occurred Tuesday, when the Dow rose 5.01 points. This was mainly attributed to bargain hunting in the blue-chip and glamour sectors, which had been badly depressed in the preceding days. The news that Nelson Rockefeller had been nominated to be vice-president also spurred some buying interest.

## The U.S. Economic Scene

## Ford Makes Right Moves Early in Honeymoon

By Thomas E. Mulaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT)—A prevailing theme in much of the political and economic commentary of recent days has been the view that the next three months will offer President Ford the best opportunity to get some constructive new programs under way in the economic area while the era of goodwill toward his administration persists throughout the nation.

This period before the November congressional elections will be most conducive for taking some striking initiatives and winning approbation of them. It's the usual duration of a new President's honeymoon.

From all indications, President Ford fully realizes that, too. He has already gotten a number of programs in motion, established a fresh high tone in Washington, taken affirmative action seeking to end so much of the divisiveness in the nation and won a considerable amount of cooperation from Congress.

He has even achieved a "few-bombing" victory in relations with business, although it must be conceded that his first triumph in that sector was a rather modest one.

## Slight Roffback

The President's prompt criticism of the General Motors plan for a fat 9.5 per cent overall price increase on its 1975 cars and trucks—an average rise of almost \$500, which was inappropriately announced on the very day of the new President's inauguration—resulted in a slight rollback. The planned increase was reduced by about \$5 a vehicle on the average, making the general boost about 8.5 per cent.

They also pointed out that short-term rates appeared to be continuing their upward spiral, especially for Treasury bills. With short-term rates so high, investors have been taking some money out of the stock market and putting it into more attractive money-market instruments.

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## presidential plea, it may nonetheless prove to be much more important symbolically.

Meanwhile, the President has pushed ahead with changes in the administration of government, has stressed the importance of pruning government expenditures and of working toward a

balanced federal budget, has expected planning for his imaginative summit meeting on the economy this fall and has already opened a dialogue with labor, municipal officials and many other representatives of our society. He pledged to have an open door in the White House and to listen to many viewpoints and he is keeping that promise so far.

## The Right Moves

One of the most frequently mentioned comments on the Ford administration—even from opposition groups—is the observation that the President "has made all the right moves."

With the same assessment can be made of the recent actions in Congress. Relieved of the distraction and agony of the Watergate trauma, Congress has acted with uncommon speed on several key pieces of legislation. It swiftly approved the cost-of-living monitoring agency that the President endorsed and the House passed a mass-transit bill after slashing it nearly in half to \$1 billion to meet objections to the larger spending proposal on inflationary grounds.

Congress also enacted a private-pension bill guaranteeing retirement benefits to about 30 million Americans, approved a huge \$1-billion measure to spur depressed housing activity and moved ahead on trade and tax measures that are so important to the nation's welfare.

Thus, the new administration's honeymoon with Congress and the nation is off to a blissful and promising start. There is a spirit of good feeling in Washington and the President's efforts to rally the nation and improve the morale of the public, business

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 6)

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Community Index	Aug. 16	Aug. 15	219.3
Current week	249.7	219.3	
Total loans	\$74,875,000	\$82,461,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	1,180,200,000	1,122,582,000	
Auto production	2,753,000	2,781,000	
Flight car. (pass.)	105,462	86,220	
Flight car. (pass.)	8,100	9,679	
Euro. Pkt. Inv. Net	32,576,777	52,249	
Euro. Pkt. Inv. Net	20,230,000	37,065,000	
Bank failures	100	155	
			182

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carlofings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	June	1973
Employed	36,416,000	36,165,000	94,531,000
Unemployed	4,855,000	4,754,000	4,287,000
Manufact.	12,57	12,58	126,7
Trade	1973		
Personal income	\$1,142,000,000	\$1,134,000,000	\$1,047,000,000
Gross national product	\$221,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$205,000,000
Consumer contrcts.	347.1	145.6	122.4
MFR's inventories	166	185	183
Exports	\$8,255,700	\$7,628,700	\$5,727,600
Imports	\$8,612,500	\$8,666,000	\$5,774,800

\*'000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Community index, based on 1967=100; the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total bank deposits and demand deposits as reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised

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## New York Stock Market

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(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

## Over-Counter Market

## Sales in 100s High Low Last Chg%



## INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

**INVESTMENT**  
11 Kellie St., 17th fl., 24400,  
Box C.R.S., Bldg. T, 22220,  
Cape Town, S.A.  
Telephone: 22-41400  
Wiesenhofstrasse 10, T. 22051,  
Neuer Wall 10, T. 22711,  
c. 3: Burlington Gates T. 22-439-417,  
c. 3: Plaza Monte Carlo 9, T. 22721,  
Herrnstrasse 32, T. 22721  
via S. Andrea, T. 22141,  
via Roma, T. 22079,  
Via Parigi, T. 22051,  
Telephone: 22-41212  
H&C INT'L  
Champs-Elysees T. 22-2326  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
Y. Loubet, 10, Rue de l'Amiral, 75039,  
Paris, France T. 49 04 95,  
12 Ave. Louise, T. 49 04 95,  
1 Boulard, 8th fl., 22051,  
via del Comitato 63, T. 22-4120  
**TOM INTERNATIONAL**  
Maison St. 34/36, T. 224200,  
Gardes-Godet 10, T. 224200  
Var Lane, St. 1, 221215  
13 Bataille, T. 22-5921  
amex-Elysees, 12th fl., T. 22-5921  
Nicholas, 4, T. 22-5921  
**REAL ESTATE**

Listed on the  
London Stock Exchange  
Growth August 1, 1974  
U.S. \$1.07  
in  
position or Bahamas Limited,  
N.J. Nassau Bahamas.

**EARER SHARES OF**  
**U. GROWTH COMPANY S.A.**  
We sell at U.S. \$0.18  
We buy at U.S. \$0.18  
versal Venture Capital S.A.  
Box 433, Beirut, Lebanon.

**Best  
ing after  
scargots"**

rag legs with garlic, or  
any of those French  
enjoy here. Listening  
known mouthwash you  
know. Available in French  
les. Listerine.

## N.Y. Stock Exchange

	Week Ended Aug. 24, 1974
Sales	High 247, Low 236 Close 247
Bonds	High 121, Low 116 Close 121
Anticipated	High 121, Low 116 Close 121
Xerox Corp.	High 262, Low 251 Close 262
McDonald	High 262, Low 250 Close 262
GenMotors	High 272, Low 264 Close 272
ChaseCo.	High 264, Low 254 Close 264
Krebs	High 247, Low 236 Close 247
Westinghouse	High 248, Low 236 Close 248
Uniphase	High 236, Low 224 Close 236
Citicorp	High 262, Low 254 Close 262
AMF Inc.	High 262, Low 254 Close 262
Textron	High 270, Low 249 Close 270
Emerson	High 266, Low 254 Close 266
DowChem	High 236, Low 224 Close 236
Imperial	High 236, Low 224 Close 236
Int'l Bank	High 236, Low 224 Close 236
Continental	High 236, Low 224 Close 236
Volume	1,198,115 shares
Year to date	509,758,125 shares
Year Ago	511,214,480 shares
1974	2,194,524,125 shares
1973	2,456,886,470 shares
1972	2,778,864,543 shares

## American Exchange

	Week Ended Aug. 24, 1974
Sales	High 124, Low 116 Close 124
Volume	69,428,100 shares
Year to date	51,214,480 shares
Year Ago	51,214,480 shares
1974	2,194,524,125 shares
1973	2,456,886,470 shares
1972	2,778,864,543 shares

## Market Averages

	Week Ended Aug. 24, 1974
Dow Jones	High 742, Low 722 Change +18
Transport	158.74 142.72 148.07 -4.76
Utilities	144.10 139.50 139.15 -4.65
25 Comb.	224.85 208.73 218.00 -2.92
Standard & Poor's	500 Stocks 748.11 707.75 71.45 -4.18

## Treasury Bills

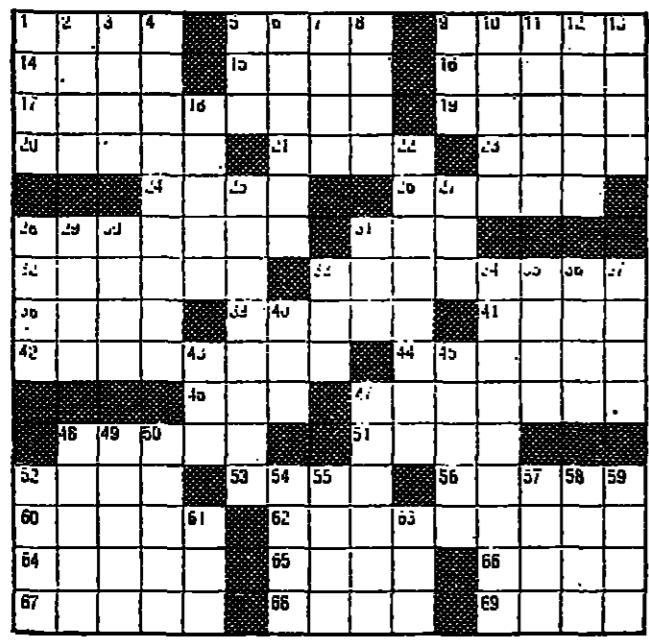
	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	Sept. 16	Sept. 23	Sept. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14	Oct. 21	Oct. 28	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	Nov. 18	Nov. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23	Dec. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 13	Jan. 20	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 28	May 5	May 12	May 19	May 26	June 2	June 9	June 16	June 23	June 30	July 7	July 14	July 21	July 28	Aug. 4	Aug. 11	Aug. 18	Aug. 25	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 12	Jan. 19	Jan. 26	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 23	Mar. 2	Mar. 9	Mar. 16	Mar. 23	Mar. 30	Apr. 6	Apr. 13	Apr. 20	Apr. 27	May 4	May 11	May 18	May 25	June 1	June 8	June 15	June 22	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27	Aug. 3	Aug. 10	Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Sept. 1	Sept. 8	Sept. 15	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	Oct. 6	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Nov. 10	Nov. 17	Nov.

**ACROSS**

- 1 Chums
- 5 Sky bear
- 9 Accessories for a cowboy
- 14 "Pretty maids all in"
- 15 Material for a hat
- 16 Palmer
- 17 Neighbor of Honduras
- 18 Savoir-faire
- 20 "Uncle Tom" girl
- 21 College study
- 23 Type of gun
- 24 Steel beam
- 26 Kilmer poem
- 28 Neighbor of Wales
- 31 — Juana
- 32 French form of boxing
- 33 Sports-schedule listing
- 38 Govt. agent
- 39 Certain, in France
- 41 Military group
- 42 Gave the teacher the homework
- 44 Put aboard cargo
- 46 Serling
- 47 Neighbor of Italy
- 48 Finishing kick
- 51 Man, for example
- 53 Old Asian land
- 56 Gives out
- 60 Short and pithy
- 62 Neighbor of New Guinea
- 64 Potent beam
- 65 Depots: Abbr.
- 68 Partner of Lefty
- 69 What to do with a barge
- 70 African fox
- 71 Sheet of stamps
- 72 Seed covering
- 73 Places
- 74 Neighbor of Mozambique
- 75 Soviet city
- 76 Concert
- 77 Insult
- 78 Rat
- 79 Maple-sugar source
- 80 Literary medium
- 81 Combine
- 82 Gets up
- 83 Observed
- 84 Neighbor of Casablanca
- 85 Incitement
- 86 Speaker's name
- 87 warm-up, often
- 88 Narrow land strip: Abbr.
- 89 Hindu incarnation
- 90 Writer Hunter
- 91 High
- 92 Follower of Attila
- 93 Neighbor of Mexico
- 94 Male: Prefix
- 95 Roman 1003
- 96 Heater
- 97 Suffix for anthro.
- 98 Go astray
- 99 Canadian physician
- 100 Draws a bead on
- 101 Advantage
- 102 Do grammar work
- 103 Like some gems
- 104 French city
- 105 Shoemaker's need
- 106 Nader subject
- 107 De France and others
- 108 Cans
- 109 Author of "Justine"
- 110 Pause fillers
- 111 Part of Mao's name

**DOWN**

- 1 Sheet of stamps
- 2 Seed covering
- 3 Places
- 4 Neighbor of Mozambique
- 5 Soviet city
- 6 Concert
- 7 Insult
- 8 Rat
- 9 Maple-sugar source
- 10 Literary medium
- 11 Combine
- 12 Gets up
- 13 Observed
- 14 Neighbor of Casablanca
- 15 Incitement
- 16 Speaker's name
- 17 How 'bout putting a monkey on my back?
- 18 Buzz off, freak....this is a straight parlor
- 19 Mr. Beasley, why are you wearing those tap shoes?
- 20 I'm entering a tap dance contest
- 21 So, for practice, I'm tap dancing my way along the route
- 22 It's like getting your mail delivered by Fred Astaire
- 23 Sarge, what do you call that white stuff on top of lemon pie?
- 24 Darn you, Beetle! I just got my stomach to sleep!
- 25 Rumble groan
- 26 I want to leave five dollars to Marge and Ed...
- 27 ...and five dollars to Willie and Frank and five dollars to...
- 28 Mmm, that's nice, go on, lad—nothing ventured, nothing gained
- 29 Hello, beautiful—don't I know you from somewhere?
- 30 I shouldn't think so
- 31 Really? maybe it was your sister?
- 32 Probably me gran'mother
- 33 Much more o' this an' till be hanging up me boots'
- 34 Has Bubba been here, Clara Belle?
- 35 Y...he packed his suitcase... took the car... and left...
- 36 I thought he was going to kill me... he made me tell...so...that I hid Aunt Minnie's treasure in the cistern.
- 37 Come on, Sweeney. You'd better hurry once he gets the treasure, hell never come back.
- 38 With the Mary Doe reduced to a one-man crew...
- 39 Gotta trim that sail while the wheel's lashed...
- 40 Stomp's going forward... now if I can get the drop on him...
- 41 BOY, HOO, HOO
- 42 BOY, HOO, HOO
- 43 BOY, HOO, HOO
- 44 BOY, HOO, HOO
- 45 BOY, HOO, HOO
- 46 BOY, HOO, HOO
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## WEATHER

**ALGERIA** ... 100% Clear  
**AMSTERDAM** ... 20% Cloudy  
**ATHENS** ... 27% Partly cloudy  
**BELGRADE** ... 29% Fair  
**BERLIN** ... 15% Partly cloudy  
**BUDAPEST** ... 27% Partly cloudy  
**CAIRO** ... 21% Cloudy  
**CASABLANCA** ... 100% Unstable  
**CUENCA DEL SOL** ... 23% Partly cloudy  
**DUBLIN** ... 61% Cloudy  
**EDINBURGH** ... 14% Rain  
**FLORENCE** ... 21% Partly cloudy  
**GENEVA** ... 14% Partly cloudy  
**HELSINKI** ... 23% Fair  
**ISTANBUL** ... 21% Partly cloudy  
**LAS PALMAS** ... 21% Clear

## Mutual Funds

**NEW YORK (AP)** — The following quotations were supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are approximate midday prices. These securities could have been sold at a higher or lower price, or bought or sold, later in the day. Friday, Aug. 23, 1974

Stock	Price	Change
Adm. Gr. 1	3.74 5.27	
Adm. Gr. 2	3.32 3.54	
Adm. Gr. 3	2.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 4	2.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 5	2.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 6	2.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 7	2.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 8	1.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 9	1.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 10	1.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 11	1.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 12	1.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 13	0.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 14	0.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 15	0.53 3.21	
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Adm. Gr. 28	-2.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 29	-2.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 30	-2.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 31	-2.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 32	-2.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 33	-3.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 34	-3.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 35	-3.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 36	-3.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 37	-3.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 38	-4.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 39	-4.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 40	-4.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 41	-4.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 42	-4.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 43	-5.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 44	-5.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 45	-5.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 46	-5.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 47	-5.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 48	-6.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 49	-6.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 50	-6.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 51	-6.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 52	-6.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 53	-7.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 54	-7.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 55	-7.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 56	-7.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 57	-7.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 58	-8.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 59	-8.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 60	-8.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 61	-8.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 62	-8.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 63	-9.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 64	-9.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 65	-9.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 66	-9.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 67	-9.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 68	-10.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 69	-10.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 70	-10.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 71	-10.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 72	-10.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 73	-11.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 74	-11.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 75	-11.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 76	-11.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 77	-11.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 78	-12.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 79	-12.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 80	-12.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 81	-12.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 82	-12.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 83	-13.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 84	-13.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 85	-13.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 86	-13.73 3.21	
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Adm. Gr. 89	-14.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 90	-14.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 91	-14.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 92	-14.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 93	-15.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 94	-15.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 95	-15.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 96	-15.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 97	-15.93 3.21	
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Adm. Gr. 111	-18.73 3.21	
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Adm. Gr. 127	-21.93 3.21	
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Adm. Gr. 134	-23.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 135	-23.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 136	-23.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 137	-23.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 138	-24.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 139	-24.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 140	-24.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 141	-24.73 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 142	-24.93 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 143	-25.13 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 144	-25.33 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 145	-25.53 3.21	
Adm. Gr. 146	-25.73 3.21	
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## Rudi Also Stars in 7-0 Victory

# Holtzman Blanks Red Sox

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (UPI) — Joe Rudi hit a grand slam homer and Ken Holtzman pitched a five-hitter today to lead the Oakland A's to a 7-0 triumph over the Boston Red Sox.

Rudi's grand slam came in the six-run fifth inning off starter and loser Roger Moret, who had held Oakland hitless through the first four innings.

### Sunday

Moret, who pitched a one-hitter in his last start, yielded hits to Angel Mangual, Larry Haney and Bert Campaneris for one run. Ted Kubiak singled home the second A's run before Rudi drove his 15th homer high into the leftfield screen. Rudi also sliced a double to right in the seventh to score Sal Bando, who had walked.

The three-game series attracted a record 104,537 fans at Fenway Park.

Tigers 6, Rangers 5

At Detroit, Gary Sutherland singled to score Ron LeFlore from second base, capping a two-out, two-run rally in the bottom of the ninth that gave Detroit a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Ray Fournault was protecting Jim Bibby's 19th victory but Gene Lamont hit his second homer of the season to tie the game. The speedy LeFlore then legged out a short double to left and came home on Sutherland's line single to center.

Fournault is now 6-7 while John Hiller moved to within one of the American League record for victories by a relief pitcher with his 15th. He has lost eight.

Twins 5, Orioles 1

At Baltimore, Larry Bish and Bobby Darvin drove in two runs apiece to back the four-hit pitching of Bert Blyleven as Minnesota handed Baltimore its fourth defeat in the last five games, 5-1.

Blyleven, 12-15, held the Orioles hitless until Tommy Davis's homer in the fourth inning. His ninth, gave the Orioles a 1-0 lead. Los Angeles pitcher Ross Grimsley, 14-12, held the Twins hitless for five innings until they erupted for a five-run sixth inning, highlighted by Bish's two-run double and a bases-loaded single by Darvin.

White Sox 3, Indians 1

In the American League, at New York, Bobby Murcer hit a two-run double in the sixth inning, giving New York a 3-1 victory over California. With the score tied 1-1, Sandy Alomar doubled with one out. Los Angeles hurler Frank Tanana, 9-15, struck out Roy White, then intentionally passed Elliott Maddox to get at Murcer.

The right-hander has won of his last seven decisions. Los Angeles stole eight bases in the game to establish a club

under manager Clyde King to 20-7.

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**Observer****Reconciliation Blues**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON.** Aug. 26.—The new, friendly, open White House called up and said to some right over.

"What for?" I asked.

"Does there have to be a what for?" asked the White House.

"I just happen to like people. Come on over."

"I never go to the White House," I said.

"They're," said the White House. "You'll like it."

"Not a chance," I said, and hung up.

A moment later the phone rang again. It was the White House calling back. "I can be mighty friendly," it said.

I hung up.

After a while there was a knock at the door. It was Robert Hartman, one of President Ford's men. He was new and friendly and open. He had a large crowd of strangers behind him.

"Who are all those strangers?" I asked.

"They are people who have never been to the White House," he said. "Senators, congressmen, cabinet officers, balloon salesmen, peanut vendors. I am taking them all to the White House, and I want you to come along. There will be tea and everyone can dance in the East Room."

\*\*\*

"Isn't that where the bodies twist slowly, slowly in the wind?" I asked.

"Ford has a better idea," said Hartman.

I slammed the door, bolted it and hid under the couch.

Soon I noticed a familiar face smiling toward me at floor level. It was Nelson Rockefeller.

"What's this I hear about you not wanting to come over to the White House and feel good all over?" he asked.

"Do you have something for a headache, Governor?" I asked him.

"Do I have something for a headache!" he exclaimed, making the V sign for victory. "I've got a brother at Chase Manhattan and a President who is new, friendly and open, and both of

**U.S. Teachers' Chief**

**TORONTO.** Aug. 25 (AP)—Albert Shanker, leader of the New York City teacher's union, has been elected president of the American Federation of Teachers by a margin of more than 5 to 1.

**AMERICA CALLING**

**MESSAGES, AUG. 26**  
BRAZIL—HESKAR, RENATO  
CUNHA, JUSCOV, DE  
OPIEGUE, RICARDO  
MELLO, ALBERTO  
J. WATSON,  
G. W. BROWN,  
P. D. T. B.  
MESSAGES, AUG. 25  
AWY 1205 GREGORY, KIRK  
DEPT OF STATE  
TSW 6107  
LSCPA  
TSW 6107  
TSW 6107

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**BOOKS**

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them want you to come walk in the White House and smell the roses in the rose garden."

"The White House terrifies me, Governor. Those grim stone walls. The button the crisis room. The crocodile-infested moat."

"Fella," he said, "just call me Rocky and come on to the White House." And he signaled two or three efficient men, the sort referred to in tabloid headlines as "Rocky aides," to haul me out by the feet from under the couch.

They would have put me in his private jet, too, and put dancing steppers on my feet and flown me to the White House for a state ball had I not pointed out that if they persisted the next day's headline would read: "Quis Rocky Aides in Hospitality Scratch."

"Okay, fella," Rocky grinned as he left. "Sooner or later we're going to get you. One of these days you're going to wander along Pennsylvania Avenue, and when you do, we're going to get you."

I put on dark glasses and headed home. The streets were thronged with people going to the White House to watch the President make toast.

When I arrived home, Henry Kissinger was in the living room tilting toward Turkey, Pakistan and Denmark.

He did not mind words. "I have left my minister at the State Department," he said, "so I shall come right to the point. As you know, there is a new, friendly, open White House which is open to all the people."

I said I did not want to go to the White House.

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The new, friendly, open White House loves people," he said. "If people do not love it back, I might be compelled to recommend certain actions"—and here he tilted away from me in a pronounced way—"which would be essential to maintaining the integrity of U.S. foreign policy."

"Let the Turks do their worst," I said. "I don't want to go to the White House."

"Very well," he said. "In that case, I resign."

Turks could take, but not the public odium of depriving the United States of Prof. Kissinger. I promised to go to the White House as soon as I could buy a necktie.

"It will make you feel warm all over," he said. "Do you understand? Warm—all over."

He is gone now. I shall go very soon and feel warm all over. Nothing else is tolerated here anymore.

There is a national revival of interest in a mode of transportation whose ubiquitous tracks and "streetcars" gave mobility to millions of Americans but was doomed by the automobile decades ago except in a handful of cities.

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Rocky and come on to the White House." And he signaled two or three efficient men, the sort referred to in tabloid headlines as "Rocky aides," to haul me out by the feet from under the couch.

They would have put me in his private jet, too, and put dancing steppers on my feet and flown me to the White House for a state ball had I not pointed out that if they persisted the next day's headline would read: "Quis Rocky Aides in Hospitality Scratch."

"Okay, fella," Rocky grinned as he left. "Sooner or later we're going to get you. One of these days you're going to wander along Pennsylvania Avenue, and when you do, we're going to get you."

I put on dark glasses and headed home. The streets were thronged with people going to the White House to watch the President make toast.

When I arrived home, Henry Kissinger was in the living room tilting toward Turkey, Pakistan and Denmark.

He did not mind words. "I have left my minister at the State Department," he said, "so I shall come right to the point. As you know, there is a new, friendly, open White House which is open to all the people."

I said I did not want to go to the White House.

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The new, friendly, open White House loves people," he said. "If people do not love it back, I might be compelled to recommend certain actions"—and here he tilted away from me in a pronounced way—"which would be essential to maintaining the integrity of U.S. foreign policy."

"Let the Turks do their worst," I said. "I don't want to go to the White House."

"Very well," he said. "In that case, I resign."

Turks could take, but not the public odium of depriving the United States of Prof. Kissinger. I promised to go to the White House as soon as I could buy a necktie.

"It will make you feel warm all over," he said. "Do you understand? Warm—all over."

He is gone now. I shall go very soon and feel warm all over. Nothing else is tolerated here anymore.

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